

Walker limits use of suspect road bridges

By JOHN EZARD

Emergency steps were taken last night to reduce the traffic load on 42 steel box girder bridges, after confirmation that the bridges could be unsafe. Mr Peter Walker instructed police to shut one lane on each carriageway of all girder bridges on trunk roads. He advised authorities controlling such bridges non-trunk roads to do the same, and ordered delays on the opening of two bridges the Mersey tunnel approach.

The moves follow a critical report from a technical committee set up to study the collapse of bridges of similar construction at Yarra, Melbourne, and Milford Haven, South Wales. The Yarra disaster killed 30 people, and four died at Milford Haven.

The Department of the Environment said tonight that all 42 bridges now carrying traffic would undergo rigorous inspection to detect any signs of trouble. The risk of post construction failure was considered very slight, and tonight's move was taken to "completely safeguard the public."

The order launches the most sweeping and urgent Government safety review of a new engineering design since the investigation, after the Ronan Point disaster, of all new blocks of flats built on the "stack of cards" principle.

The bridges affected include three on the M6, two on the M4, two on the M5, and three on the M61.

The restriction comes a week after Mr Walker announced a new design for two bridges on the Mersey tunnel approach. These tests, the Department of the Environment said last night, showed that "components in immediately adjacent to the supporting piers could be at risk under the severe loading proposed, and that the effect of the loading on these components could not be detected by monitoring equipment."

As it will take some time to carry out the design re-appraisal and make necessary modifications, it has been decided by the Department in agreement with the two authorities in the interests of public safety that the opening of these two bridges shall be postponed.

The Yarra and Milford collapses provoked the first widespread doubts about steel box girders, a new development which has been drastically reduced the cost of long-span bridges. A total 61 other bridges are now being built in Britain on this principle, and none will carry traffic until they have been fully investigated.

The system replaces the traditional "box" of sheet steel welded or bolted together to form a tube. Bulkheads are spaced at intervals inside the boxes to help reduce the stress on them, and the sides are stiffened by steel ribs welded to the inner surface.

An inquiry after the Milford collapse found that the load on a section which buckled was nearly twice as much as the components could take without a likelihood of failure. Sir Hubert Shirey-Smith, who led the inquiry, said the design was "pioneer work that is pushed towards the limits of the engineers' knowledge."

Now Mr Walker's technical committee, after a seven-month inquiry, has advised him to apply stricter design rules to bridges of this type. The committee has drawn up interim rules to be published as soon as possible, but "in order not to

prison with the cash yesterday once he had heard that money was on its way. During the day, several Guardian readers, all of whom asked to remain anonymous, had offered to pay the money, had been referred to the Child Poverty Action Group, which had taken up the father's case.

After his release, the man, who suffers from chronic colitis and is subject to periodic collapses, returned home, where his wife is also ill. She has suffered several heart attacks and has spent some time in the coronary unit of the local hospital. Mr Kenyon said that the man had caught influenza during his two weeks in prison and had been confined to bed.

The CPAG said yesterday that it would pursue its attempt to persuade the Supplementary Benefits Commission to make exceptional needs payments in cases of wage-stopped families confronted with a sudden unexpected expense of this nature.



Lawful assembly . . . outside the Commons (left during the lobby by Clydeside shipbuilders yesterday and (right) a policeman carrying away a placard left in Downing Street. (Report, back page)

West tries tough line to bring back civil rule to Pakistan

From MARTIN WOOLLACOTT: Islamabad, June 16

The West is taking an increasingly tough line with Pakistan's military government. According to well informed sources here, the Aid to Pakistan Consortium will almost certainly not meet in July as planned.

This postponement which could be for several months, would amount to an effective suspension of both commodity loans and some project aid to Pakistan. New commodity loans are unlikely to be agreed to by the consortium until, as the Western diplomats here put it, the West sees not only promises but also performance in the restoration of civil rule and of genuine law and order as opposed to mere military control in East Bengal.

These commodity loans, which Pakistan uses to buy essential raw materials for her industries and fertiliser and pesticides for her agriculture, are the most immediately vital form of aid. The country's usable foreign reserves are believed to have fallen to between \$100 million and \$200 million and are expected to drop to zero by late September unless there are new commodity loans.

The impact on West Pakistan's industry and trade of the loss of commodity loans would be extremely serious with inevitably reduced supplies of raw materials allied to the effective loss of the East Bengal market, which normally takes some 30 per cent of West Pakistan's manufactured products.

Industrial production is bound to fall even further than it has already done and prices and unemployment will inevitably rise. Pakistan has already lost a \$80 million US commodity loan, which has been in the pipeline for some months.

The US fiscal year ends soon, and there is hardly time to sign the agreement even were there any inclination on the part of the US Government to do so.

Aid to Pakistan in recent years has been running at around \$500 million a year. The bulk of it was provided by the United States, and most of the rest by Canada, Japan, West Germany, Britain and France. This is equivalent to over half of what Pakistan normally earns for herself in foreign exchange. Of these export earnings, half in turn come from East Pakistan, and this will inevitably be reduced greatly in the next 12 months. West Pakistan's export earnings have recently shown a fair rise, but few believe that this will continue and in any case it is not remotely enough to make up for the loss of East Pakistan's export earnings on the one hand and Western commodity aid on the other.

Project aid for major irrigation and other long-term development schemes is likely to elopment, sources here say, but even this is likely to be reduced. In fact, the only form of aid which Pakistan can expect to receive unconditionally in the next few months is humanitarian help for East Bengal to be distributed under international supervision. A variety of ways are being thought up to prevent the army from getting its hands on relief supplies or equipment. One American suggestion is the hiring of small steamships from "third" countries to reduce the chance of the army's requisitioning either the ships or the supplies.

It is believed that Mr Peter Cargill, a World Bank official who is chairman of the Aid to Pakistan Consortium and who has just returned to Islamabad after a visit to East Bengal, has these unpleasant facts before president Yahya Khan, whose National Economic Council is meeting here tomorrow. Much will depend on the details of President Yahya's plans for the return to civil rule, which he was expected to announce this week. It is now thought he will make the announcement toward the end of the month, perhaps after the Pakistani Budget, due on June 26.

The delay is thought to be connected with the failure to recruit more than a handful of Awami Leaguers and other Bengali politicians to the Government's aid. But even if this announcement meets with the minimum requirements of the nations giving aid, it seems that they now wish to wait until they

A 'helpful' blind eye

From SIMON WINCHESTER: Calcutta, June 16

The British Government did not receive an official eyewitness report of the refugee tragedy in East Bengal from its diplomatic team in Calcutta for at least the first months of the crisis because to have obtained one would have been "unhelpful" to relations between Whitehall and Pakistan.

None of the British deputy High Commission staff in Calcutta was permitted to visit any of the refugee areas until the High Commissioner himself, Sir Terence Garvey, arrived on a routine court visit last week. The reason for this apparent lack of official interest, according to the deputy High Commissioner in Calcutta, Mr Stephen Miles, was that it would be more helpful to lay off for the time being.

"We were trying at the time to talk with the Pakistan Government and we have tried to maintain a capacity to speak to them," he said.

Speaking to reporters after he had opened the new War on Want hospital for refugees near Dum Dum airport, he said he had decided not to involve any of his staff in a personal tour of the stricken areas because "the whole thing was going to be played up rather much if the British representative was going round the border areas."

Mr Miles said he had made the decision to stay away from the troubled regions on his own initiative, although "the people in London knew about it."

Mr Miles first visited one of the camps last week when Sir Terence Garvey toured the area. Sir Terence, who was only recently appointed to his post, was making a routine tour of India's major cities. Mr Miles said that visits would continue from now on.

Earlier this week Mr Miles said his office had collected its information on the refugee crisis on the basis of reports from journalists, refugee workers, and Oxfam officials.

The undoubted inference from Mr Miles's explanation is that Her Majesty's principal representative closes to the crisis—arguably one of the worst human and political problems for many years—did not bother to obtain first-hand information purely in the interests of international diplomacy. Mr Miles said that he "didn't want to rock the boat."

It is more than probable that the Government's response to the crisis, which came very late in the day, may have been delayed because Whitehall was not privy to precise first-hand information. This lack of data was apparent in the pronouncements of the Minister for Overseas Development, Mr Wood, during the Commons debate on the crisis on May 14.

Those who had visited the regions were able to speak in graphic terms of what they had seen. Mr Wood, however, was only able to say that he was "awaiting reports from charitable associations and from the United Nations High Commission" before deciding on the Government's response.

Besides Mr Miles, there are 14 members of the deputy High Commission in Calcutta—Head of Chancery, three Second Secretaries, two First Secretaries, and eight non-Foreign Office staff.

Late tonight, 15 young British students, representing the Bromley-based charity organisation Kastur, arrived in Calcutta in a charter aircraft with three Land-Rovers, which were immediately impounded by Indian Customs.

Aid developments, page 3; leader comment, page 12.

Peace hopes dashed at Ford

By GEOFFREY WHITELEY

More Ford workers last night, joined the strike at Halewood in protest at the dismissal of a shop steward. And in London, negotiations to end the strike resulted in deadlock.

The union negotiator, Mr Moss Evans, said after six hours of talks with Mr Bob Ramsey, Ford's chief negotiator: "We're no nearer a solution. It looks pretty black—we made absolutely no progress."

There are no plans for any further talks between the two men. After the meeting Mr Evans phoned Halewood shop stewards—meeting in Liverpool—to tell them the results.

More than 6,000 Ford workers were idle on Merseyside last night—either on strike or laid off.

There is now a risk of disruption spreading to the main Ford assembly plant, at Dagenham. The Halewood stoppage was joined yesterday by workers in the transmission department, which makes all the gearboxes for the Ford vehicle range in Britain.

Ford said it had enough transmission units to keep production going at its other plants until the end of this week. After that, the situation would have to be reviewed and there is the possibility of workers having to be laid off at Dagenham, Langley, and at other plants.

An early return at Halewood seemed remote after the workers' meeting. The original dispute caused an unofficial strike by 3,000 workers in the assembly section, and yesterday they voted overwhelmingly to continue on strike until the steward, Mr John Dillon, is reinstated. Mr Bill Maguire, convenor of the assembly plant, said the management's dismissal of Mr Dillon was an indication of "the toughening of discipline," and was "the final straw."

The strike spread to the transmission department as day shift workers arrived at the plant. They held a meeting which was also attended by men on their way home from the night shift, and by last night the department was at a standstill with 2,000 workers on strike. Pockets of workers in other sections of the plant have also joined the strike, and a further 1,000 workers are laid off.

Halewood failed to produce cars for the third day running, and Ford estimate that the strike has now caused the loss of about 2,000 vehicles, worth £1.5 millions.

The dismissal of Mr Dillon followed a dispute last week in the Halewood paintshop. He was alleged to have held unauthorised meetings in work-

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OVERSEAS NEWS

Goodman mission ostensibly prelude to summit meeting

By PATRICK KEATLEY, Diplomatic Correspondent

Lord Goodman has carried out a secret mission to Rhodesia on behalf of the British Government, and has reported back to Sir Alec Douglas-Home at the Foreign and Commonwealth Office. If events now follow roughly the same pattern as in 1968, when Lord Goodman carried out his previous mission, the next step could be a summit meeting between Mr Heath and Rhodesia's rebel leader, Mr Ian Smith.

So, the British Prime Minister is unlikely to choose the deliberately dramatic setting of a warship at Gibraltar, as Mr Wilson did when he used HMS Tiger in 1968 and HMS Fearless two years later. But political opinion among Tory MPs at Westminster concerned with African affairs is that Mr Heath has little choice as party leader about whether or not he will go so far as a summit.

With the party conference coming up in October, and the necessity of taking the renewal of the Rhodesia Sanctions Order through Parliament on the anniversary of UDI next November, it becomes imperative for the Conservative leadership to produce some kind of package deal on Rhodesia before the autumn.

No one realises this better than Mr Ian Smith himself. His wily tactics since UDI five years ago show him to be a close student of the political currents at Westminster, and he does not lack for helpful advisers among those MPs on the right wing of the Tory Party who favour his cause.

However, those who have dealt with Mr Smith in the past are familiar with the kind of

cooling noises which have suddenly begun to emerge from Salisbury. Mr Smith and his Ministers know how to sound like doves when it is necessary to create a propitious atmosphere for British Ministers to begin a dialogue. Thus, we now have hints screaming out of the Rhodesian capital suggesting that the Prime Minister is coming under pressure from businessmen to get a settlement, and that his Administration is worried about the African population explosion, with all that is implied in the way of future economic problems.

Buried away in these unofficial tidings is the harder edge of the real reserve position of the ruling Rhodesia Front. The 1968 Constitution of 1968 is an accomplished fact, although wholly illegal, and the principle of parity which is enshrined in it is something that the "Fronters" will never change.

This principle is simple enough: the ultimate goal for Africans is equal numbers of Africans in the National Assembly, under a complex formula of qualifications based on education and income. Independent experts have calculated that the actual attainment of this 50-50 position might come by the year 2040 at the earliest.

In Whitehall last night, officials were totally unrepentant about the fact that there have been no advance announcements of the secret mission by Lord Goodman, nor any announcement afterwards that the mission had been completed. Now that the news has leaked out in Salisbury, the FCO says that Lord Goodman visited Rhodesia at the

request of the Foreign and Commonwealth Secretary as part of the process for finding out if there is a realistic basis for full scale negotiations. The statement adds: "Sir Alec Douglas-Home does not intend to say more, until he has something of substance to report."

When did Lord Goodman go? How long was he in Salisbury? Who else did he see, apart from Mr Smith? To all these questions Whitehall has no answer at the present time.

But the timing of the secret visit, which appears to have taken place at the beginning of June, does at last provide an explanation of the curious rash of reports from Rhodesia a fortnight ago, which suggested that negotiations between London and Salisbury — previously conducted as an exchange of letters through Pretoria — had now moved on to a "higher level".

There can be no doubt of the capacity of Lord Goodman, with his shrewd lawyer's mind, to carry out this particular mission. He had already mastered the complexities of successive Rhodesian constitutions when he went out in 1968. He could therefore brief himself on what Mr Smith's regime has done subsequently in the 1969 Republican constitution and then discuss with the rebel leader how these events could possibly be squared with the five principles of Sir Alec Douglas-Home.

These principles require, among other things, that any final formula should be acceptable to the people of Rhodesia as a whole, not only the 200,000 white settlers, but the politically-powerless African community which now numbers approximately 510,000 souls.

approval, because whatever the long-term problems Mr Smith will never agree to a settlement for majority rule. Nor will he allow the rate of progress of black power to be determined by anyone other than the ruling white minority.

The sources believe that Mr Smith is, however, willing to consider some formula to speed black political advancement, which at the moment is pegged to the amount of income tax paid by the African majority as a group.

The sources said: "Our position is that we do not intend making any positive long-term decision about black rule, or white rule. We want to keep Rhodesia as it is, and leave the big decisions for the next generation of politicians."

A section of Mr Smith's Rhodesian Front is uneasy about the changed situation. There is mounting impatience within the party from hardliners who argue that dialogue is hindering progress on domestic issues, and who say that any settlement involving the abandonment of principles enshrined in the new Constitution would be a betrayal. But an influential pro-settlement lobby has also sprung up within the party, to push Mr Smith's view that a last sincere try at a settlement should be made, and that concessions are inevitable.

Assuming that the Common Market is enlarged by the entry of Britain and the other three candidates, Mr Rippon believes that in the next few years the Western European Union will concentrate less on political consultations and more on its defence functions laid down in the revised Brussels Treaty.

Mr Rippon was presenting the report on the WEU Council's activities during 1970 to the WEU Assembly, meeting at the Palais d'Iena. During the year, he said, the Council, with the cooperation of the Arms and Control Agency and NATO, had continued to supervise the application of the revised treaty, and the standing armaments committee had worked for closer cooperation in arms production.

Much remained to be done in this field. They needed to make faster progress towards the joint production of armaments in Western Europe, and to evolve a European defence policy within the framework of NATO.

Rippon said the impression he had gained from meetings of the Council was of the increasing fundamental agreement among WEU Governments on most issues. After they had laid, as he hoped they would, the foundations for an enlarged EEC, he

believed it imperative that they should work towards closer cooperation in the political field.

They would all benefit from a more collective European approach in their relations to the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe. In the Middle East, they had a common interest in the maintenance of their oil supplies, and the Arab-Israeli conflict created a major threat to their economic and political interests. In the Third World, they had many interests in common which impelled them towards cooperation, one of the major ones being the aid programmes in which there was an urgent need for pooling their resources.

Since the Hague conference in December, 1969, Mr Rippon continued, the members of the EEC had been trying to harmonise their foreign policies. Arrangements had been made for the applicant countries to be kept informed of the progress of their discussions and for the EEC as well as the Six to meet at Ministerial level.

These political consultations marked an important step forward as they were aimed at the harmonisation of policies and

From NESTA ROBERTS: Paris, June 16

not merely the exchange of views. There were arrangements also for regular meetings of specialists to prepare agreed reports for Ministers on such subjects as East-West relations and the Middle East. Such consultations among experts were a necessary precondition for any real harmonisation of foreign policies.

All this would inevitably affect the role of WEU when the Community was enlarged, although the latter's function in the defence field would of course remain. If Britain, along with the other applicants, played a full part in the political consultations of the Community, as it would, there was likely to be an overlapping of political functions between the Community and WEU.

At that stage, the Council would need to decide on how it could best continue to try to harmonise policies, and with-out prejudging the matter, he thought it likely that WEU would concentrate more on its defence functions.

They had, however, acquired the habit of regular consultations on political matters in WEU, and it was important that

in discussing arrangements for the future they should take account of the valuable practical experience so gained.

"It is not by the abstract construction of several institutions but by growing together that we can create a united Europe," Mr Rippon said. "We shall achieve unity by acting together as nations, not by seeking to impose a rigid uniformity on our people. With the enlargement of the Community, I believe, it will be easier to achieve a real harmonisation of foreign policy, and I look forward to the day when this becomes second nature."

Asked by Mr John Peel (C.) whether WEU as the new Euro-group within NATO should, in future, be the main body for considering European defence, Mr Rippon, stressing that he was giving his personal opinion only, said there might be alterations in the structure of NATO as conditions changed. The division of labour between the Euro-group and NATO would have to be considered in the light of events.

To a question from Mr Judd (Lab.), who referred to the agreement on all sides the House of Commons NATO was the only one which could be considered, Mr Rippon replied that they were trying to create the twin pillars of alliance. Far from destroying what we cannot for ever, expose us to bear a disproportionate share of the burden of defence.

Finally, replying to Mr Valéry, of France, Rapporteur for the committee on social and technological questions, Rippon said that in the past years they had not made much progress in cooperation as they should have done. He produced a really "Euro" Airbus, though a good deal more on specific projects. He believed that Britain would give momentum technical progress.

During the morning Assembly adopted a resolution which recommended that three other candidate countries to the EEC, Ireland, Norway and Denmark, should be invited to join Britain in WEU.

France now in a hurry

By HELLA PICK

THERE were hints in Brussels yesterday that the Community really means to complete the membership negotiations next week. Mr Marc Boegner, the French permanent representative to the Community, said he hoped the EEC Ministers would be discussing "for the last time" solutions for New Zealand and for Britain's contributions to the Community budget.

New Zealand, too, seems confident that matters are coming to a crunch next week. Mr John Marshall, the Deputy Prime Minister, is making a last-minute lobbying call on the Dutch Government today and will be at hand in Luxembourg during the Ministerial negotiating session between Britain and the Six.

Yesterday the deputy negotiators met in Brussels, and it was there that Mr Boegner hinted that the negotiations might be concluded at the Luxembourg talks. He was replying to Sir Con O'Neill who had made three points. First he asked for formal association for the Isle of Man and for the Channel Islands. This will not be negotiated until the autumn. Then, Sir Con dealt with New Zealand and with Britain's contribution to the Community budget. He made a

fighting demand for New Zealand. Britain, he said, would expect the Community to give New Zealand quantitative guarantees for its butter and cheese exports during the transition period, coupled with a review before the transition ends.

As for Britain's budget contribution during the period of transition, Sir Con limited himself to the hope that the Community would at last produce figures and be specific about the payments it expected. So far the Community had only agreed on the principles, that should be agreed in calculating British payments during the transition. But they had not replied to Britain's proposals on budget payments. Both proposals are now academic anyway. Britain will have to accept the Community's figures and she had originally suggested. This was agreed in Paris. But the Community must come out with figures before Britain can formulate a response.

Cholera will return to camps, warns Oxfam

By MARTIN ADENEY

An Oxfam public health expert who has just returned from inspecting the conditions in which refugees are living in West Bengal, warned yesterday that although cholera had been temporarily stayed, it would return.

Mr Jim Howard, Oxfam's industries officer, who spent five years in India in the sixties, said: "These people are sitting ducks for typhus. Typhoid is inevitable, so is cholera." Even if people were inoculated, they lacked the protein to put up with strong resistance to the diseases.

Many refugees were housed in long, leaking huts with a space 5ft by 2ft allowed for each person. The problems of sanitation was unbelievably difficult, he said. In the camps he had visited near Barasat, 50 miles north of Calcutta, trenches filled with water as soon as they were dug, even though the monsoon rains had not begun and in many camps latrines had not been built.

In nine camps round Barasat, where Indian authorities estimate that 300,000 refugees had been added to the 700,000 population, "thousands of people outside the camps packed into temporary shelters of leaves and twigs like a locust plague stripping the area for fuel and shelter."

For them and the people in the camps, "all the medicine in the world will not stop typhoid. The water supply is

taken literally from their feet." Oxfam, which is already sending tarpaulins and plastic sheets for shelter, is now to arrange urgent supplies of disinfectant, bleaching powder, and DDT to treat the ground and the huts where insects are already breeding. It is to make the Barasat sub-district an area for special effort.

"We have no problem at all with the Indian Government. In terms of local administration it is magnificent. I think they are doing the job of the century, but this is going to be the problem of the century. People are still coming across and these people don't leave after floods and cyclones. They won't leave their land except under incredible diabolical pressure," Mr Howard said.

Mr Howard believes that the refugee exodus has increased again because the word has now been spread that cholera is under control and people are being fed—some times better than they have been in their lives. There could be another three to four million to come across.

At the moment, the Indians seem to be feeding the refugees particularly well to discourage them from leaving the camps. But, he says, they cannot keep feeding them at this rate.

The Young Vic is to present a charity performance of The Chariot of Scapino in aid of the India and Pakistani Relief

Anzacs in final pleas

By MICHAEL LAKE

The Australian deputy Minister, Mr Douglas Angus, arrived in London yesterday for a last-ditch attempt to Australia's case for safeguard her export earnings against the week's negotiations on British application to join the Common Market.

There is no sign yet the will succeed: the negotiators which could settle the terms of British membership are to be devoted essentially to three outstanding issues: Britain's contributions to the Community budget, the safeguarding of New Zealand trade, and the problems of EEC fisheries policy.

Mr Anthony, who has the capitals of the Six, told the Guardian yesterday that it was greater recognition of Australia's case, but Britain not yet put it forcefully enough. He hoped his visit would bring about a "more realistic" putting forward of British details of Australia's plans in agriculture, particularly in butter and sugar, as the common external tariff affected Australia's fruit industry which, if damaged, would create a massive regional problem in New South Wales, Victoria, and South Australia.

Mr Anthony's case boils down to a perfectly simple argument for transitional arrangements for food which are not too strict and a low tariff against canned and dried fruit, would, in fact, be satisfied a heart-warming declaration goodwill towards Australia.

It is an indictment Britain and the EEC if all contacts and negotiations the years, including recent talks, are just treated with contempt. Mr Anthony said. Australia's position is not in the next round of talks. Luxembourg. I shall be very appointed in Great Britain.

Mr Anthony said. Australia's position is not in the next round of talks. Luxembourg. I shall be very appointed in Great Britain. Mr Anthony said. Australia's position is not in the next round of talks. Luxembourg. I shall be very appointed in Great Britain.

Malagasy Smith in search of a formula

From PETER NIESENAND: Salisbury, June 16

It was confirmed in Whitehall last night that the Government of Madagascar has asked the British Government to begin talks with a view to the departure of the RAF from its base at Majunga, in maintaining the Beira patrol.

The British Ambassador in the Malagasy capital, Mr Timothy Crosthwaite, has begun talks with officials at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. No announcement had been made by either Government until the news leaked out accidentally and has been belatedly confirmed.

There is no great logic in this surprising initiative by President Tsiranana's Government and the real explanation probably lies in a mixture of domestic political pressures and the recent visit to Madagascar of South Africa's Foreign Minister, Dr Muller.

The latter event was part of Mr Vorster's policy to attract many governments of black Africa as possible into South Africa's orbit. The Muller mission ended with a banquet and a trade agreement, and the prospect of a greatly increased flow of South African goods to the island's people are essentially Asians. They have much less interest than, say Zambia and Tanzania in working for political changes in the white minority regimes of Southern Africa.

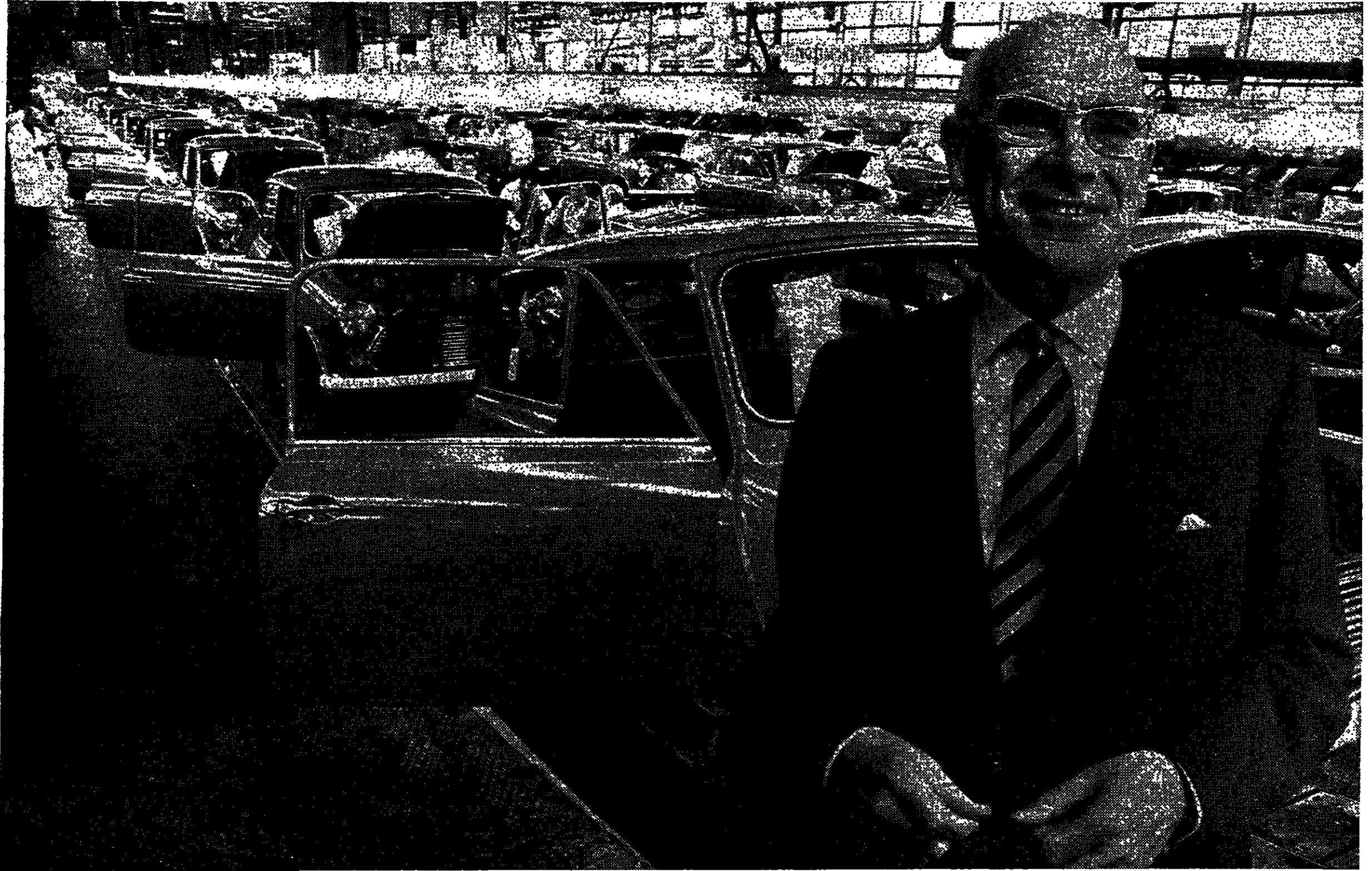
But it is not known whether the Rhodesian shift will be sufficient to win British

TELEVISION

With the notable exception of "This Week" (BBC, 9.30) you are probably best off sticking to ITV tonight (which certainly makes a one hundred per cent change from last night). William Trevor wrote the (repeated) "Play for Today" and Rossiter, Redmond, Isabel Dean star ("The Italian Table", BBC-1, 9.20), and the Right Honourable Harold Roy, Barbara, Richard, Tony, Jim, and Denis actually allowing themselves to consider past and future under the title "Yesterday's Men" ("24 Hours", BBC-1, 10.35).

BBC-1 Italian Table, with Leonard Rossiter, Isabel Dean, Moira Redmond. 9.30-11.15 a.m. Schools: 9.38 Merry-go-round: 10.0 Science Session: 10.25-10.45 Maths Today: 11.0 Watch! 11.25 Cricket: Second Test, England v. Pakistan. 1.30 p.m. Watch with Mother. 1.45-3.30 News. 3.35 Doctors. 3.40-4.00 Schools: Changing Britain. 4.00-4.15 Hiding. 4.15-4.30 Hiding. 4.30-4.45 Hiding. 4.45-5.00 Hiding. 5.00-5.15 Hiding. 5.15-5.30 Hiding. 5.30-5.45 Hiding. 5.45-6.00 Hiding. 6.00-6.15 Hiding. 6.15-6.30 Hiding. 6.30-6.45 Hiding. 6.45-7.00 Hiding. 7.00-7.15 Hiding. 7.15-7.30 Hiding. 7.30-7.45 Hiding. 7.45-8.00 Hiding. 8.00-8.15 Hiding. 8.15-8.30 Hiding. 8.30-8.45 Hiding. 8.45-9.00 Hiding. 9.00-9.15 Hiding. 9.15-9.30 Hiding. 9.30-9.45 Hiding. 9.45-10.00 Hiding. 10.00-10.15 Hiding. 10.15-10.30 Hiding. 10.30-10.45 Hiding. 10.45-11.00 Hiding. 11.00-11.15 Hiding. 11.15-11.30 Hiding. 11.30-11.45 Hiding. 11.45-12.00 Hiding. 12.00-12.15 Hiding. 12.15-12.30 Hiding. 12.30-12.45 Hiding. 12.45-1.00 Hiding. 1.00-1.15 Hiding. 1.15-1.30 Hiding. 1.30-1.45 Hiding. 1.45-2.00 Hiding. 2.00-2.15 Hiding. 2.15-2.30 Hiding. 2.30-2.45 Hiding. 2.45-3.00 Hiding. 3.00-3.15 Hiding. 3.15-3.30 Hiding. 3.30-3.45 Hiding. 3.45-4.00 Hiding. 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"The sooner we're in the Common Market the better."



Speaking on behalf of the Board of Directors
Lord Stokes, Chairman of British Leyland Motor Corporation.

"As Britain's biggest single exporting company, British Leyland welcomes the prospect of entry into the Common Market.

We feel sure that it will be good for Britain, good for Europe and particularly good for British Industry and ourselves.

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So who's afraid of the Common Market? We welcome it. Because Europeans will now have the opportunity of getting a better deal when buying cars. And that, we are confident, means quite a lot of our cars!"

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or accepted with an extra premium or on
special terms. I agree that this declaration
and any other declaration made by me in
connection with this proposal shall be the
basis of the contract of assurance.

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BOOKS OF THE DAY

Discriminations

by A. H. HALSEY

RACE, INTELLIGENCE, AND EDUCATION. by H. J. Eysenck (Temple Smith, £1.50).

PROFESSOR EYSENCK has written a popular book about race, intelligence, and education. He declares for Jensen, for racial justice and truth-seeking against unnamed sociologists and environmentalism. Without truth, of course, there can be no science. Science can serve social justice: but it can also serve malevolence. Hence it is a dangerous weapon. In matters of race, where we are all guilty, the scientist must address the layman with the highest possible standards of cautious precision, recognising the task as a political act with responsibilities not only to science but also to society. I do not think that Eysenck has met these standards. He must know, for example, that the English language is soaked in racism, yet he chooses to discuss the logic of experiment by reference to the limerick about Miss Starkie who had an affair with a Darkie.

Again he attacks those who took Jensen to be saying that "scientific evidence proved Negroes to be inferior to whites in intelligence." In fact, Eysenck tells us, Jensen does not suggest any of these things, either directly or by inference. But look at what Jensen actually wrote: "All we are left with are various lines of evidence, no one of which is definitive alone, but which, viewed all together, make it a not unreasonable hypothesis that genetic factors are strongly implicated in the average Negro-white intelligence difference." Does this or does it not suggest to a reasonable lay reader that scientific evidence proves Negroes to be inferior to whites in intelligence?

Much of Eysenck's science is lucidly argued. But it is more aggressive than truthful with respect to sociology. His account of the nature-nurture controversy is incomplete. Sociologists unambiguously are stayed for unscientific environmentalism, but the excesses of social Darwinism and of racist biological theories, against

which many sociologists have fought, are not discussed.

Eysenck says "sociology, on the whole, has not observed the lesson of science, that knowledge cannot be acquired by leaving out of account alternative hypotheses, and concentrating on those which appeal to the research worker's prejudices." This biased accusation of bias can only mislead the layman. Thus, what might otherwise have been a clear and fair discussion is marred at many points by a limited knowledge of sociology. One example must suffice. "In contrast to human conditions, the rats were assigned to conditions; they had no chance to select their preferred environment. This is an important difference." One can have little confidence in the sociological knowledge about race of a man who dismisses constraints on human social freedom so lightly.

The central fact to be explained is that Negroes in America have measured intelligence (IQ) on average 10 to 15 points below that of white Americans. Does this mean that the black races are naturally inferior to the white races in their intellectual make-up?

First we can make the question more precise, if narrower, by speaking only of American Negroes and American whites and not assuming that each is a representative genetic sample of any wider population which we might want to call a race. Secondly, by the word "naturally" we can mean "genetically determined." The question is then whether the average difference is (i) genetic, or (ii) a combination of genetic and environmental influences, or (iii) environmental. Eysenck shows his bias and wastes time by calling the second type of theory hereditarian and the third type environmentalist. Obviously the first is hereditarian, the third environmentalist, and the second a combination of the two. And all we can say on the evidence is that only the hereditarian hypothesis is definitely false.

How do we decide between the other two hypotheses? First, the evidence from biologically related and

unrelated people reared apart and together makes it scientifically clear that both heredity and environment cause individual differences of measured intelligence. The problem of explaining IQ differences between racial groups therefore looks easy. If we know the amount of variance attributable to heredity and to environment and if we know that the measured group differences are greater than the variation caused by environmental difference, then there must be a genetic component.

But unfortunately it is not as easy as that. The 4:1 ratio of heredity to environment used by Eysenck is a dubious over-simplification. The degree of difference in IQ which is attributable to heredity is itself partly determined by environment and vice versa. One environment may stimulate the development of a particular genetic potential and another may repress it, so that in the first situation heredity can have a greater influence than it could in the second. Neither genotypes nor environments are uniform in any population and the proportion of IQ variance attributable to either is in part a function of the variation of the other. As the Cambridge geneticist J. M. Thoday has put it, "unique genotype and unique environment are interacting in the development of each individual in unique ways, and, though we must classify individuals into groups for scientific, administrative or educational purposes, we ignore the uniqueness to our great loss and at our peril, and it makes nonsense of segregation of races justified solely on the basis of differences of average even if the average differences may be real."

Neither Jensen nor Eysenck would disagree with Thoday. Both, in fact, insist on the need to match individuals to individualised education. But they are both so concerned to emphasise the importance of the genetic hypothesis against environmentalists that they give the false impression that only hereditarians care about individuals. Science will serve individualism better when both geneticism and environmentalism are dead.

Wordgames & novels

by P. J. KAVANAGH

IN Mr Anthony Burgess uses one of those whimsical protagonists beloved of American writers — juvenile craft outwitting the corruptions of the world. Miles Faber wants to go to the island of Castilla to read the manuscripts of the poet Sib Legura. Everyone tries to prevent him, he is kidnapped and escapes. On the island he meets his sister (or mother, I became fogged at this point) whom he is forced to marry but the marriage consummation is interrupted in a way that is unclear — most things are by this time.

Mr Burgess abandons realism, more or less, in favour of incest myths, black comedy, and incredibly complex wordgames. The trouble lies in the "more or less." There seems to be a story, underneath it all, but it is so hard to get at that it would be easier to let Mr Burgess's leavening wash over us. As it is, the writing is so crashing hectic that a search for narrative merely confuses: it is as though Mr Burgess tries to reflect disintegration by nashing the mirror, breaking p language into etymologies, dices, anagrams, and a deliberate confusion of genres.

By the time we realise that the name of Faber's twin brother is the last word of a novel spelled backwards, that Noel is the reverse of Leon, and Sib Legura is Anglo-Saxon (?) for incest and astuta is chastity (?). I for me was too exhausted to read it. It is like trying to do a crossword under ether.

By comparison, The Tower by Richard Jones, is splendidly unhyphal. The contrast between a books is too pat but they are out at the same time and it is interesting to see how well the oral seriousness still stands.

MF, by Anthony Burgess (Cape, £1.60).

THE TOWER IS EVERYWHERE, by Richard Jones (Macmillan, £2.10).

LETTERS FROM THE PORTUGUESE, by Sheila MacLeod (Secker & Warburg, £1.75).

DODGEM-GREASER, by Frank Norman (Hodder & Stoughton, £1.75).

THE HORSE OF SELENE, by Juanita Casey (Dolmen Press, £1.60).



Anthony Burgess

Welsh background and the minor characters. Mr Jones writes as if he believes there is still time; he is like D. H. Lawrence in his concern for moral fine shades in daily behaviour, his patience with the complexity of motive. Like Lawrence he runs the risk of being over-sloppy: it is tempting to wonder if it all matters quite so much; but he holds the attention and is good to be reminded that of course it does.

The foil of Sheila MacLeod's Letters From the Portuguese is as unpromising as possible: a series of letters written, but not sent, by a neurotic wife to a husband whom she suspects has left her. In fact it works well because it gives Miss MacLeod a chance to show us the inside of a mind that fears and suspects the world, while operating reasonably inside it as wife and mother, and doubts its own capacity to cope. Most readers, I imagine, will be able to understand these fears. In the end, her husband does leave her and on one of his visits their young son is accidentally drowned. She feels her faults have hastened the possibility of his death, and she has, and she kills herself.

I found this disappointing.

Other new books

Barbara Shennell, Company Board: Their Responsibilities to Shareholders, Employees and the Community (Allen & Unwin for PSP, £2.75).

Jean Piaget, Structuralism: an introduction (Routledge, £2).

Sidney Lens, The Military-Industrial Complex (Stanmore Press, £1.50).

C. R. Hensman, Rich Against Poor: the Reality of Aid (Allen Lane, £2.95).

There are presumably fewer potential suicides among Miss MacLeod's readers than there are people who can sympathise with the withdrawal she describes, and the trouble is that her central character, up to this point, has always seemed more of a general case than a particular one.

There is an interesting central theme, which is not laboured: that most of her character's troubles are female—in the sense that they would have been different troubles had she been a man. Between herself and her husband, who is seen without bitterness, is an area of sexual puzzle, unbridged and perhaps unbridgeable, which exists more often than we like to think. This makes her exit, by means of suicide, the more unsatisfactory.

On the dust jacket of Frank Norman's Dodgem Greaser there is some confusion as to

whether it is a novel or not. This matters a bit because though some of the descriptions of fairground life ring true others sound as false as a three pound note. Frank Norman's talent is for the actual and it is irritating to know which bits are made up. Presumably the bad ones. Only a great novelist could have invented the exact form of the parting from his mate Blackie, only a dreadful one could have perpetrated the ending.

The Horse of Selenia is one of those extraordinary books that occasionally come out of Ireland. Apparently Juanita Casey is a gipsy and I can believe it. Her book is about a simple Irish farmer in a remote part of Ireland who is confronted with the sophisticated culture of a group of students. That appalling-sounding synopsis cannot suggest the wit, speed, and hardness of the writing. Miss Casey has looked at everything, from the moods of the sky to the "stalactites" of condensed milk.

An obscenity receives from an old man the long double-bore stare of a heroin eyeing an el.

She makes us understand her farmer and what he sees, the way the landscape works in him, and his daily tasks. The whole of Irish history is re-lived and dismissed in a superb, Osborne-like burst from one of the characters: the metaphors are marvelous throughout, you go back and read them again, she manages to be heavy in the open air, it all could have been so bad and is so lively and good.

Monumental bores

by ANTHONY McDERMOTT

THE DEMIGODS: *Charmistic Leadership in the Third World*, by Jean Lacouture, translated by Patricia Wolf (Secker & Warburg, £2.75).

FOR the Demigods life within their countries is recorded in an endless series of rave reviews. Their dominant and largely repressive styles of government and flamboyant self-characterisation are instantly recognisable on the world political stage. And it is there that they perform as much for themselves as for the people they lead.

Mr Lacouture explores the nature of this charisma—power and the relationship between leader and led personified—examining the case histories of Nasser of Egypt, Bourguiba of Tunisia, Sihanouk of Cambodia, and Nkrumah of Ghana. They played near similar roles, but the clue to their different styles is given in their popular titles. Nasser was the "radis" or "boss", Bourguiba "the Supreme Commander", Sihanouk *Samdech Sahachivhin* "my lord comrade", and Nkrumah *osagyefo* or "redeemer". Their task was to drag their people with them in the search for respectability and modernity in the aftermath of British and French colonialism. Ironically, to ensure that the leaders held the stage without rivals, the government style employed often differed little from the system it replaced in its heavy-handedness.

More dramatic perhaps than the careers of these demigods are the careers of their decline and fall. Surprisingly there is no reference to the most notable effort by a leader to throw off the suffocating mantle of boredom—Mao Tse-tung's cultural revolution. Mr Lacouture sees the "Golden Age of Personalisation" as coming to an end, for the era of bureaucracies—whether civilian or military—has begun. He doubts whether these leaders are successful in their self-appointed tasks. Too often the masses they lead are an indigestible bolus. The leaders may not even succeed in looking forward—"a spur, and instrument for creating identity and unity, personified power threatens to change its face at the end: the hero becomes a substitute for yesterday's

THE CLASSIC SLUM, by Robert Roberts (Manchester University Press, £2.54).

THE area referred to in the title is that between Oldfield Road and Cross Lane, Salford, a ghetto village fenced by main roads and railway lines and containing appropriately enough the site of one of the factories in which Frederick Engels had an interest. Robert Roberts was born in this area in the early 1900s: his father was a skilled mechanic but a drunkard and his mother, better educated than most of the unskilled and even illiterate people around, kept a corner shop.

The book is a mixture of personal testament and sociology of the district during the author's boyhood and youth, and it is fascinating. In later life Mr Roberts became a teacher specialising in remedial work in prisons, and he views the past with much pity but no sentimentality.

What he is writing about is no less than the grand theme of the effect of the industrial revolution upon Britain: of the kind of society which was created and the kind of people. The poverty, insanity, and ugliness of the Salford slum were hideous: to endure them at all people lived by a code of behaviour that was snobbish and inhibiting in the extreme.

World War was the breaker of the pattern, firstly because the munitions factories gave people much more money, and secondly because women came into more contact, and thirdly, the author seems to say, because until people had a certain amount of security and scope for individual

IN THE TRAP

by Keith Dewhurst



A picture taken in Salford early in the century by Samuel Coulthurst (disguised as a rag and bone man, with camera hidden in his handcart).

choice they cannot begin to think for themselves. For example, Left-wing politics and even trade unions made little imaginative impact in that particular part of Salford until the war, and then the rhetoric of activists who believed after 1917 that revolution was possible was not substantiated by political

awareness among the people who had most to gain.

This is a constant spectacle in industrial England, from the Peterloo agitation to 1926 and beyond, and some day one hopes to see it fully studied. The Classic Slum like The Slumming Game is a marvellous case material because what they are about

is the actual shades of feeling that constitute life as it is lived and before it becomes history.

This one is full of wonderfully moving, like the encounter between Mrs Roberts and a Jewish street trader so poor that he had no shirt, or the final argument in which after thirty years in the corner shop she walked out on her husband.

Mostly, however, the points are made quietly and methodically: who should or should not be given tick in the shoe, who came to have their letters written for them, which children had their heads shaved for lice, which public houses were respectable and which were not. The detail is so everyday that it makes the trap more real than pines of indignation. The photographs too are very fine: they were taken by a little-known unpublished local man named Samuel Coulthurst who disguised himself as a rag and bone man and hid the camera on the handcart.

To read without falsehness the inarticulate is most difficult but Mr Roberts has managed it. There is one description of how building site foremen with jobs to offer would line up against a wall and make the men who needed work race to grab them. When some of those humiliated men went home they were domestic tyrants, belting their daughters if they came in late.

Yet with life reduced to such crude limits was not this exaggerated and unimaginative moral code the only possible human response, the only barrier against utter chaos? In that question perhaps is the contradiction of Victorian England, and in Mr Roberts's book much helpful evidence.

At Lady Nellie's

by DAVID CAUTE

FELLOW TRAVELLERS, by T. C. Worsley (London Magazine Editions, £2.50).

THIS book imposes a temporary retreat on two prejudices of mine. Number one: frustration in the face of what I would call the "minor-ness" cultivated by certain English writers—not minor in the sense of second-rate, but deliberately minor, written with meticulous unpretentiousness in a low key, exquisitely restrained miniatures depicting the trivial behaviour of a few friends living insignificantly in the actual world. This is a book about political commitment in the age of the Spanish Civil War, when the English intellectuals of the Left discovered perhaps for the only time what Juarez once called "a time of high historical temperature."

Yet Mr Worsley is at pains to divest it of all heroism. He is fond of his characters and he has no wish to be wise after the event, or the disillusionment, but he shows them jogging along, sitting

their dim altruism about the world into essentially private lives taken up with small loves, intrigues, quarrels, jealousies, self-examination, and explorations of bisexuality. They finally stumble into Spain, as if it were all a School Field Day turned sour. But Fellow Travellers vindicates its own literary method. This, no doubt, was how it was for some of them in a sense Mr Worsley's puncturing, or at least applied a sharp pin, to the myth of the untried. Which brings me to my second prejudice. Have we not, thirty-five years later, had enough of a legendary generation which has with such amazing stamina continued to cultivate its own legend? Must those who failed to die at Madrid or Almeria continue to search for their own undug graves?

After all, only one of them, Auden, turned out in the long run to be a writer of real stature. I suspect that if we had had a good, heroic Resistance movement against Nazi occupation, the Spanish traumas would all have been forgotten, with only "Homage to Catalonia" worth reading. As for the book itself, it

seems like a novel but, according to the author, isn't. It is, he says, "a memoir, fictionalised only in the sense that I have fused people involved in to my characters; while the events and happenings, though they actually occurred, have been rearranged and reattributed to suit my pattern." After reading the book, this baffling explanation leaves me little the wiser. It's clearly a novel, and a clever one, and doubt Stephen Spender, who seems to be the central character, and Philip Toynbee, who has already covered similar ground in his memoir of the Komily brothers, will unravel the clues for those of us who had not seen the light of day when Franco first decided to agonise the confused but sensitive souls of Bloomsbury.

Mr Worsley's main characters are: Martin Murray, a successful Left-wing novelist who keeps the C.P. at arm's length (while Spender, one recalls, joined for "three weeks"); his boy-friend Harry, an ex-guardsman and idler; the Left-wing Lady Nellie, sister of the Under-Secretary for the Home Office, a fervent female who finally joins the

Party; Gavin, an undergraduate without ideals or motivation; and Lady Nellie's playboy nephew, Pugh. All have lived in Spain. Only one is a killer.

It's all very well done. A description of Fascists breaking up a Communist street meeting is unforgettable. And Lady Nellie turns out to be much more serious and sympathetic than one is at first led to believe. Harry's role as a Martin's life comes across strongly, though this uneducated lad writes letters with unconvincing fluency—unless, in the typing of Martin's manuscripts, the gift rubbed off on him.

Mr Worsley can be very funny in a straight-faced way, as when the feckless Gavin is applying to join the International Brigade, and has to fill in a form detailing his political record, his motivation and his military experience. "Then he looked at his paper. Only the first and the last had any answers. 'Gavin Blair Summers' at the top. 'Anti-Fascist' at the bottom. Its nakedness was really too absurd." The Spanish climax, though in the same minor key, is masterly.

Dock briefs

Matthew Coady

WITH Peter Lovesey the setting is the thing. In his first book, "Wobble to Death," it was the marathon walk of Victorian athletes. In The Detective Boy Sir Drawers (Macmillan, £4.00), it is the world of illegal bare-knuckle pugilism in the same period. He has grasped the lesson that just as geographical distance hastens the crime buff's suspension of disbelief, the will accept virtually anything provided it occurs in Southern California) so, too, does distance in time.

Here, decapitated corpses surf in the Thames, a young widow with sadistic appetites maintains an academy for bruisers and an ex-public school PC, who is handy with his dukes, breaks Queensberry's rule in the name of justice. There are pickles, knuckles, rascally promoters, and shady wagers is zestfully evoked in what is a splendid thick-air thriller in the literal sense.

For of Dark, by Reginald Hill (Crime Club, £2.50), is a man and redbrick don accused of double rape and murder in Lake District. Whodunit element loses out to chase as introspective hero evades Cumberland constabulary. Few surprises but generates steady flow of excitement.

Death's Second Self, by J. F. Durnell (Siegfried and Jackson, £2.50), is a court judge turns crime writer with multifaceted poisoning in ghastly paragon. Slowly starter but solidly plotted with well-observed scene of provincial life credible PC hero, and nastily overzealous CID chief. More please.

One Across, Two Down, by Ruth Rendell (Hutchinson, £1.50), is black comedy in late London suburb as unspeakable crossword addict schemes to inherit mother-in-law's nest egg. Dingy lives admirably caught in a vividly realised portrait of disaster-prone killer.

Line of Fire, by Roger Parkes (Constable, £4.00)—RADA graduate with identity hang-up framed for murder after movie gun-play sequence. Relies rather heavily on disguises and flawed by implausible motivation but highly ingenious for half the price.

Murder in Married Life, by Anne Morice (Macmillan, £4.00).—Unimagination filled but cleverly plotted, a rich young actress sorts out double killing and nails blackmailer. Belongs to the Murder Mark school.

OUR MUTUAL FRIENDS

by Paul Foot

DO YOU SINCERELY WANT TO BE RICH? Bernard Cornfeld and IOS: an international swindle, by Charles Raw, Bruce Page, and Godfrey Hodgson (Deutsch, £2.75).

IN its heyday, International Overseas Services got a good press. Most commentators agreed with the "Observer," which announced, shortly before the company's demise: "The world needs IOS." Only rarely did the city editors dare to criticise IOS or the offshore mutual fund upon which it was based.

A prominent exception in Britain was Charles Raw, who until recently was Financial Editor of the "Sunday Times" Business News and is now City Editor of the Guardian. Raw understood from the outset that offshore funds could easily become the absence of regulation, become a racket.

Now, only a year after the demise of IOS, he has combined with Bruce Page and Godfrey Hodgson, both former editors of the formidable "Sunday Times" Insight Team, to give us the rise and fall of IOS in finely researched detail. How they discovered so much in so short a time is astonishing enough. More remarkable still, their combined story is almost wholly readable. Even if, like me, you shy away from words like "securities" or "portfolio," you will find only one chapter out of 34 which is completely unintelligible.

Development

After a suitably Socialist (for a short time, even Trotskyist) political upbringing, Bernard Cornfeld with a group of acolytes went to Switzerland and started to hawk mutual funds around the underdeveloped world. By 1966, more than \$100 million had been collected from rich men in poor countries, and salted away in Wall Street. Finally, finally, they found their most profitable markets in the underdeveloped world, and expelled from America by the Securities Exchange Commission, the IOS sales force turned their attention to the formidable "Sunday Times" Insight Team, to give us the rise and fall of IOS in finely researched detail. How they discovered so much in so short a time is astonishing enough. More remarkable still, their combined story is almost wholly readable. Even if, like me, you shy away from words like "securities" or "portfolio," you will find only one chapter out of 34 which is completely unintelligible.

ensured that much of the sales commission came straight back to the company, and something called the "front end load" meant heavy charges for investors, which meant that buyers on the installment plan lost half their first payment. Other charges were levied in other layers of the burgeoning IOS empire and in an attempt to cover these charges with profits, investment policy became increasingly harebrained. Cornfeld's chief disbeliever in America was Denver multimillionaire called John King who made his money in the "natural resources business."

In 1969, the book tells us, "King's \$100 million from selling his properties and abilities, and only brought in \$6 million from the exploitation of oil and gas resources."

Burst balloon

When IOS, the management company, finally went public, its top executives became paper millionaires overnight, though only a few realised the promise of the operation and actually "cashed in." In the following six months, some \$75 million was spent on loans to finance directors' personal schemes and to buy back IOS shares. Then the balloon burst, and a stunned IOS was confronted with the fact in a board meeting lasting a week.

Some investors in the funds had a similar shock. After a realistic appraisal of John King's arctic oil properties, three fifths of the assets of the giant Fund of Funds were frozen like the arctic snow in non-redeemable shares.

The best thing about this book is its mercilessness. The authors have devoured their victim utterly. They have shown from IOS every one of the pretensions which it posited for a decade. Surely, for instance, there was something in the rhetoric about a "people's capitalism" by which, as Cornfeld put it, "we're in the business of converting the proletariat to the leisure class painlessly?" No, say the authors: "IOS's contribution was to make available to a broader share of the middle class the possibilities for capital flight that were the traditional prerogative of the rich." Surely, again, the IOS operation in Italy was legitimate, in that it operated through a national (not offshore) fund? No, explain the authors, after some relentless research. The Italian opera-

illegal selling through a mysterious bank which involved one of Italy's leading industrialists.

Surely, no operation can have been totally bad if its share issue was underwritten by grandiose financial institutions throughout Europe (including, in Britain, Hill Samuel, Schroeder & Wagg, Slater Walker, Cazenove, and Panmure Gordon) and advised by such high-down legal partnerships as Freshfields, Solicitors to the Bank of England?

Surely individuals like Erich Mende, leader of the Free Democratic Party in Germany, and Jim Roosevelt, Franklin's son, would not have given their names to a body which turned into an international scandal? Remarkable, but true, say the authors. The comfortable gentlemen who did so much to give IOS a respectable image in the outside world never penetrated until it was too late—into the inner workings of the company.

The only valid criticism of the book is that it fails to point to the contradictions of an international capitalist conspiracy which preaches ordinary citizens responsibility, thrift, patriotism, law and order, but encourages within its own ranks recklessness, prodigality, the flight of capital, and lawlessness on an almost unimaginable scale.

The extraction of some \$200 million from the international bourgeoisie for the purpose of enriching a handful of skillful operators cannot be explained away, the book tends to suggest, by the fact that they happened to break the rules.

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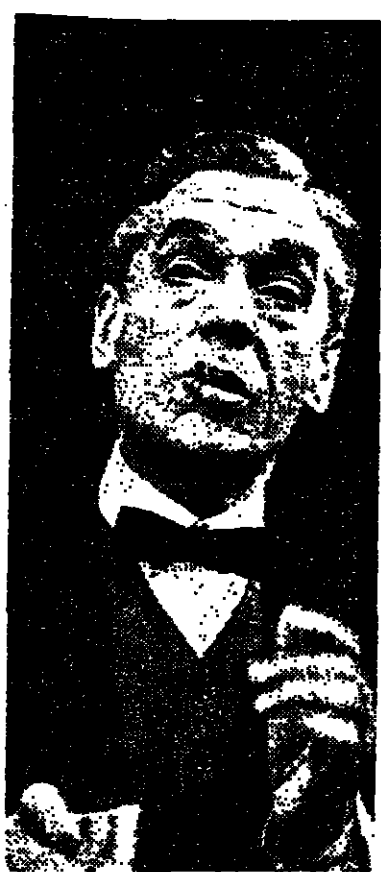
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review



Schofield: New Theatre

NEW THEATRE

Philip Hope-Wallace

Pirandello

THE NATIONAL THEATRE overflows at this time of the year so that a greater number of tourists can enjoy its varied repertoire. Now, also at the New Theatre, St Martin's Lane, as well as in the Waterloo Road, they offer such artists as the mordant Schofield, Edward Harwicke, and above all Paul Curran, in a spirited account of Pirandello's "The Rules of the Game" which has the further benefit of a beautiful, silly art-nouveau design by Enrico Joli and the delicate hand of Anthony Page as producer. What goes wrong?

We saw and much enjoyed this play (which has an Italian title "The Game of Roles") when a Sicilian company did it recently at the World Theatre season; and a sly, fat-cat cynical husband manoeuvred his wife's paramour into fighting a fatal duel, giving satisfaction for a challenge which was none of his asking. It should somehow have come out very funny again in this good English version by David Hare and Robert Rietty: Schofield looks ineffably at home, sleeping late, not fighting the duel, waiting for breakfast. Paul Curran has a ball, laying out the doctor's emergency kit, in case of death (which is due). There is a good deal of talk about "self-inflicted roles" and how a bored, overtly deceived husband, married to an idiot wife, may step "outside of himself" and so on.

But really the play does not amount to much more than a turning-the-tables sketch in the manner of an Edwardian curtain-raiser, and one wishes that not so much care had been lavished on it. Barrie's "Twelve Pound Look" or "Shall we Join the Ladies?" work up far more allure and curiosity. Joan Plowright plays the fatally stupid bone of contention with a drawing affectation which alienates sympathy and makes the first act flatter than it need appear.

BRISTOL ART

Bryn Richards

Twelve artists

THIS EXHIBITION at the Arncliffe Gallery, Bristol, is the work of 12 artists whose work is based on the logic of numbers. The mathematics are not difficult, but they are, perhaps, unfamiliar to those who were brought up on traditional maths and not on what is now taught in the schools as "modern maths." Unlike many artists who blanket their sins and methods in a cloud of obscurantist jargon, these exhibitors are admirably lucid and anxious not to be misunderstood. It is possible, with the aid of the comprehensive catalogue to this show, to indulge in a parallel activity to that of the experienced concertgoer, and to look at the work whilst reading the score.

There has always been a strong correspondence between pictorial design and mathematics: Jeffrey Skidmore, one of the exhibitors in this show, writes in an early essay in "The Anglo-Welsh Review": "... There is much evidence that the unconscious registration of mathematical relationships by a hidden computer in the human mind plays a major part in aesthetic pleasure of all kinds. ... what this group is now doing is to purge the mathematics of all human, representational and painterly connections and to present work in which the intuitive apprehension of formal relationships can be reinforced by an intellectual understanding of the underlying system.

It sounds a rather austere kind of art? Oddly enough it's not. The first reactions are of simple pleasure in the clean, decorative elegance of the work and of respect for the professional, craftsmanlike attitude towards materials used. There is a wide variation in the complexity of the works: some have the simplicity and immediacy of a melody, others are much more involved, much slower in unfolding their formal meanings. None of the work I feel could evoke a hostile reaction.

The exhibition continues at Bristol until July 8 and will then be shown at Cardiff and Canterbury.

GRANADA TOOTING

Robin Denselow

Joe Frazier

I SUPPOSE there is a connection—just about—between rock music and boxing. Both can have elements of front-stage glamour and back-stage squalor. Both are part of showbiz, where anyone with sufficient talent really can still make it from rags to riches. And there is a precedent for such a weird event as the world heavyweight champion Joe Frazier appearing—of all places—amid the crazy thirties baroque extravaganza of the Granada, Tooting. After all, Sugar Ray Robinson was an accomplished singer and tap dancer. Bernie Terrell is a rather fine guitarist. And even Cassius Clay made a predictably loud-mouthed album entitled, unsurprisingly, "I am the greatest."

But, precedent or no, the Great London Public were obviously not happy at the idea of Frazier singing. The first house at Tooting on Tuesday had to be cancelled, and the second probably did only little better than the ABC up the road, where "The Wife Swappers" was showing. What little audience there was consisted of a strange mixture of press men and South London's black population. For everyone except the promoter, it was a gently hilarious occasion.

Frazier's road show kicked off with wiggling dancing girls and a brass but competent soul band called—too predictably for words—the "Knock-outs." All glorious kitch Americana, and they were good enough to carry it off. Frazier finally romped in just before 11 p.m.—wearing a red shirt and singing, somewhat out of tune, "I can't turn you loose," and obviously enjoying himself. He didn't look like a boxer, just a second-rate soul singer. But he was better than Tooting gave him credit for.

BRISTOL

David Foot

Fiddlers Five

DAME AGATHA CHRISTIE approaches her eightieth birthday and informs defiantly that she is not ensnared by the mouse trap of whodunnit success. This world premiere is the best antithesis of everything that has made her the maligned but undisputed high priestess of crime fiction. There is not a policeman in the place; the ritualistic interrogation is dispensed with; comedy supersedes suspense. But she cannot forget the corpse altogether. An American millionaire fakes out a week too early for the potential beneficiaries. So he's kept in cold storage as the avicious fiddlers scheme their way to solvency.

The plot, mathematical as befits Dame Agatha, is unbelievably unfashioned. There is even a lawyer produced to sort out the ends. It is the kind of play that weekly reps, used to love. Whether the West End—there is no London theatre available at the moment—will want to know the new paradoxical Agatha Christie is debatable. Simple, theatrical craftsmanship and relatively wholesome laughs aren't enough any longer.

John Downing has invested it with more comic punch than perhaps it deserves, and J. Grant Anderson, last of the actor-managers, is putting up the money, playing the lawyer, greeting the patrons in the foyer, and making the curtain speech: a tour de force which reflects, at the age of 74, his own stamina, optimism, and courage. I cannot imagine the author devised the camped-up ending. I also hope she doesn't honestly see shoplifting as a subject for laughs. Come to that, the turbaned doctor is now wearing thin, too. But it's still a reasonably unpretentious piece, helped on its way by the playing of Margaret Haydn-Davies, and Barry Howard and superb articulation which conquers the barn-like reaches of the vast, unsuitable Hippodrome.

SADLER'S WELLS

James Kennedy

Folk dance

THE HOME of the Yugoslav group called Lado is Zagreb, but its folk songs and dances, the richest in Croatian material, take in all the other Yugoslav states as well; and, on Tuesday's evidence, they do it expertly. This is "folk" entertainment which manages to have it both ways. On the one hand it has retained an air of simplicity, of village fun: the peasant roots are visibly there; on the other hand, it is splendidly drilled and produced, so that each item is not only well sung and danced (and accompanied by an excellent band, mostly of guitars and string instruments) but also develops as a compact piece of choreography.

Zvonko Ljevakovic, the group's artistic director, besides providing much of the choreography and some of the music, certainly knows his business as a producer. This was evident, not least, in the entirely male "Rina Dance" from a Dalmatian village, which there was no musical accompaniment at all; the rhythms of the not uncomplicated movements were maintained with an exactness worthy of the wholly professional performers of Jerome Robbins' "Movements," which is only really successful silent ballet I know in the world of professional dance. Another interesting oddity was a "Komitas Dance" from Macedonia, which has stylised guerrilla warfare into dance form, only the partisans who created it were those who operated not against the Germans some 30 years ago but against the Turks many years earlier. Lado's entertainment is very easy on the eye and ear. It could serve as a model for many others of its kind.

Some of these notices appeared in late editions yesterday.

Midsummer dream new films reviewed by Derek Malcolm

KJELL GREDE'S "Hugo and Josef" was one of the most accurate and affecting of all films about childhood, gently telling us who children are, not what we would like them to be. His Harry Munter, now at the Berkeley, goes further along the same path towards late adolescence, when ideals are bright and unfocused, ready to be trampled on by the first bitter taste of experience. It is not quite so good a film, being less direct and sure of its effects. But it is quietly distinguished on any level.

Harry Munter lives with his parents in the Swedish countryside, near the suburbs; apparently he is a highly promising scientist, having devised some electronic machine that has prompted an American company to send an emissary to film his talent. But to the horror of his fat, jolly father and uneasy mother he declines the offer. Instead, he stays at home, helping his grandmother through her last illness, an alcoholic footballer who thinks he has cancer of the throat and a young Finnish girl hiding from what he wrongly presumes to be a fictitious pursuer.

He does all this, and more, not because he is in any way "hip" but because he wants to learn how to love as a basis on which to live. When his parents' marriage almost breaks down under the strain he sets off with them to America, only to be diverted to Copenhagen and to change his mind again. Finally, his Christ-like odyssey goes really wrong and he tries to commit suicide. The world is not a sunny place and he can't push the clouds

away. He is saved from death by a child and learns to face, if not to conquer, reality.

Not far behind its lyrical, romantic exterior, Grede's film treads in deeply metaphysical water and frequently almost drowns itself with layers of significance. Its disparate strands, sometimes lingered over lovingly, sometimes so fragmentary that they appear illusory, are woven into a texture that is nearly too thick to see through. Yet the boy's dream of love and benevolence comes over without either solemnity or sentimentality, and the characters are far too well observed to become simply symbols.

Harry himself is played with superb reticence by Jan Nielsen and there is a wonderfully complete portrait of his father from Carl-Gustaf Lindstedt. Lars Bjorne's photography is very beautiful. But it is obviously the director's film. One is told that he has captured the present tensions and atmosphere of Sweden to perfection. One can't confirm that. But he has succeeded in saying something that in other hands might easily have seemed either too obvious, or simply not true. He has made a dream real.

Sergei Yutkevich is a distinguished, older generation Russian film-maker and his *Lika, Chekhov's Love* looks like a distinguished, older generation Russian film. It traces the story of the writer's abortive affair with a friend of his sister, which is mirrored in "The Seagull." It also follows the writing and first production of the play in St Petersburg where it was laughed off the stage. It is a vastly good-looking

film, in excellent colour and scope, and sensitively acted by Nikolai Grinko as Chekhov and Marina Vlady, looking serenely beautiful, as *Lika*.

Yet somehow it manages to be only momentarily absorbing, chiefly because Yutkevich's fussy, stylised technique, with sepia cut-outs, over-exposures and decorative art-house flourishes, works against that very "analysis of prosaic circumstances" that made "The Seagull" so clearly a masterpiece. It is, however, a quiet, honest and elegant film—a little dull too in places but never as simplistic a tribute as the director's earlier "Lenin in Poland." The film is being premiered at the New Cinema Club and afterwards goes into public performance at the ICA.

"Critics!" says Curt Jurgens in *The Mephisto Waltz* (Carlton), "even when they're right, they're stupid. They don't realise that after every concert there's blood on the piano keys." To which I can only reply, in the words of another of the characters, "I saw your last picture. At least I hope it was your last picture."

Not that Mr Jurgens, who plays a satanic piano virtuoso dying of a blood disease (no wonder the keys are stained), is entirely to blame for the absurdities of the piece. Ben Maddow was the scenarist and Paul Wendkos the director. And between them they haven't half had trouble with this story about the virtuoso's attempt to reincarnate himself by putting the evil eye on a young writer-cum-musician who wants an interview.

There is nothing wrong, of course, with a good old horror melodrama. But

this one, in which none other than the delicious Jacqueline Bisset is cast as the wife who watches horrified as her nice husband becomes more and more like the old virtuoso—well, not entirely horrified since it makes him apparently rather better in bed—has great trouble staying off the giggles. Even so, it has its moments, purple passages that defy you to send them up. And with Miss Bisset and Barbara Parkins (as the virtuoso's incestuous daughter) around, there's more than enough to keep the eyes happy. To hell, in that case, with the mind.

Certainly, it looks a work of profound genius beside *Trog* at the Rialto. This stars Joan Crawford and a man-ape or ape-man, depending upon whether you look at its top or bottom half first. Made in England by Freddie Francis, it explains in wickily stilted monosyllables how Miss Crawford, anthropologist extraordinaire, tries to tame this sudden manifestation of the missing link after it has been disturbed eating raw lizard by eager pot-holders in a local cave.

In this she is frustrated by Michael Gough, who is so nasty to the poor beastie in his bedroom one night that it goes on the rampage and finally carries off a child à la Frankenstein, gurgling what I took for one glorious moment to be "Thank heaven for little girls" as he makes his way back to the cave. He ends up run through by a stalagmite when the military blow up the cave with Miss Crawford intoning, as only she knows how: "I implore you, colonel, to let me use by hypo-gun. I know who I'd have pointed it at. Wow!"

Jean Tinguely's *Belugas Sorciere*

Snap, gurggle and pop

Richard Roud reports from Paris on an exhibition of work by Jean Tinguely



Hannibal which majestically chugs back and forth on its bit of railway line, like demented Carthaginians clambering over the Alps. There are also some of Tinguely's more literal works—like the Dissecting Machine—a sort of energised non-morbid Kienholz, with saws eternally cutting into arms and legs, and a drill boring into the skull, and the mechanised jakes, and all number of shaking, rolling, twitching, gibbering Things.

But it would be a mistake to over-

emphasise the sci-fi aspect of Tinguely's work, or even the comic side. He is aware that, traditionally, art has always been what Chris Marker called the "moth-balls of life," but Tinguely has gone on record saying: "Obviously, we all realise that we are not ever-lasting. Our fear of death has inspired the creation of beautiful works of art. And this was a fine thing, too. We would so much like to own, think, or be something static, eternal, and permanent." But, he concludes, let's

not fool ourselves: "Our only eternal possession will be change. To attempt to hold fast to an instant is doubtful. To petrify love is unthinkable. To petrify love is impossible. It is beautiful to be transitory. How lovely it is not to have to live forever." As an expression of mutability, a demonstration of the eternal flux, a justification of Heraclitus and his ever-changing river, Tinguely's work is a dynamic milestone in the history of art.

WOMAN'S GUARDIAN

Fenella Fielding • neighbourhood legal aid • 'Sesame St' letters

IT WAS two-thirty in the afternoon and I said my name and the purpose of my visit into the grilling loudspeaker linking the flat with the street outside. Not even that mechanical device could subdue the humanity of the response: the voice that slithered sensually out through the grille as though seeking to entrap any passing male with the tendril of its sound. The voice of the actress Fenella Fielding. "Darling," it said, "is that the time? But I'm not dressed yet." Pause. "Oh well, come up anyway."

Which is the kind of introduction to an interview with Miss Fielding that happens to her the whole time. The kind of introduction that Miss Fielding thinks is not fair to her as she really is. That voice, the means by which she communicates with others, can, she says, distort her real self.

In fact, the incident did happen just that way. But in writing about her it is difficult to avoid the snare of implying an immediate sexuality, the delusion of a femme fatale caught in mid-embrace with a long, hot slumber. To set the record straight: Miss Fielding was not dressed because she had rushed back to the flat from rehearsal so that she could re-costume herself for the photographer. And when we were in her flat—sitting in kinkly black chairs, staring at the poster by Max Ernst and the poster of Sarah Bernhardt—she did not appear until she was fully made-up and fully clothed. Miss Fielding can be quite prosaically professional.

But, at the age of 36, she is both sustained by and suffering from her own sense of comedy. She has an Edwardian elegance of style that can be so easily seen as camp, and a voice that can breathe the life of a double-entendre into the corpse of many a television commercial ("Do you take cream in your toffee?"). In life her warmth and her wit do not type her at all, other than as an interesting woman; in show business she is well aware of the casting pitfalls her approach involves.

"I'm sick of innuendo, sick of the image—ugly word I—that I've been saddled with. Of course, she has rewards, but one does get a bit tired of being thought of as merely an updated vamp. It's a trifle degrading for a woman, don't you think? Anyway, people who think of me that way haven't seen much of my work recently."

That work includes concerts of Walton's "Facade" with Michael Flanders, and an off-Broadway production of a musical play about Colette, in which she playfully ages from 14 to 30, and which she hopes to bring to London soon. And addicts of the old image will have a chance to see whether the old fix has changed all that much when she opens at the Greenwich Theatre on July 1 in another redefinition of a Feydeau farce, by Ned Sherrin and Caryl Brahms, called "A Fish Out Of Water."

She likes this farce, not just because

'I discovered reading the books on Women's Lib that I had been practising what they preach ever so long ago. . . . You know what they used to tell girls: a man never likes clever women. Well, I found out that clever men can like clever women and sometimes stupid ones as well. Men are people, just like women.'

The art of high vamp

Tom Hutchinson talks to Fenella Fielding

picture by Don Morley



she wears "lovely clothes, darling," but because the characters in it are people, not creatures caught up in some sexual clockwork. "Normally, Feydeau is terribly funny, because nothing ever really happens. Bedroom doors slam and trousers fall but nobody ever does anything. But this farce is one he must have written later in life, because people do actually get into bed with each other; there's a lot of pillow-talk in it. Feydeau is always full of brilliant theatrical machinery, but this one has an organic feel to it. I think it's funny as well. It should be, because it's the irrationality of sex as

operator of the human condition that can be so very funny; the comic everyday horror of sexual disaster." Her voice gurgles her own appreciation of that "comic everyday horror" in her own encounters with men. "I discovered reading the books on Women's Lib that I had been practising what they preach ever so long ago. I suppose from the moment I realised that you didn't always have to submit to the man as to the way you behaved. You know what they used to tell girls: a man never likes a clever woman. Well, I found out that clever men can like clever women and sometimes

stupid ones as well. Men are people, just like women. There are some differences, of course, apart from the essential one. "I remember one man I went around with who was convinced he was going to die at the age of thirty. He used to moan on about this—I suppose he thought it made him more interesting—until everyone, me included, believed him. Even his mother rang to ask me if he were all right. That was when his thirtieth birthday approached. Well, he had his birthday and he was thirty and he's still alive and kicking. I didn't talk to him for a

week because he'd let us both down by still being alive. Women are too occupied with living out their lives from day to day to bother with that kind of fantasy. Although she is the essence of what outsiders think of as the Theatre, she wasn't born into it. "Daddy was in business and Mum was my mother." She went to RADA for a short time before her father took her away as "he had an exaggerated idea of what the horrors of the stage would do to me." Then, for a time, she was on a local weekly newspaper. "I was actually sent to report on a cremation, I

suppose to see that any bits of the body weren't left over. I'm up there to any journalist. I wrote something like 'The man who might have been Hendon's Mayor was cremated at Golders Green yesterday. . . .'

Little theatre clubs followed and she finally achieved star status in "Valmouth," the musical version of Ronald Firbank's novel. The impact of that success became a brand. "Do I sound ungrateful if I say that that created the extraordinary image I have, the camp thing? But it did. It also changed my life socially. Close friends suddenly seemed off me because of success; people I didn't like started taking me up again."

You know, success is like being run over; you're tumbled over with the shock. It would take a very conceited person to understand what was happening to them right away. It's probably an inverted compliment to myself, but I didn't understand for a long time, before I was able to pick myself up and see straight."

After "Valmouth" came "Pieces of Eight," a review in which her camp became a cult along with that of her co-star Kenneth Williams. "I had my squabbles with Kenny but he taught me how to ad lib on stage—did you know that people used to come night after night just to see how we'd change a sketch?—and he could deal with things. I remember being stopped at the stage door in Liverpool by a man who criticised me and said: 'Characterisation can impede the diction.' When I told Kenny he said that he'd just told him: 'Everyone knows my diction is appalling, anyway.' Whereas I'd stood and taken it."

She is not averse to playing camp if it's enjoyable, as she thought it was when she appeared on the Morecambe and Wise television show as Lady Hamilton. They are a pair of geniuses and I thought I might as well see what it's like to work with a pair of geniuses. Well, I learned that they're lovely men and they're like women, like girls, like females—not in a nasty way, but just as people. And you really have to keep your wits about you because they try to throw you with ad libs if they can: they're terribly quick-witted. You have to hang on to your cues desperately, hoping you can bring the comedy back to the story line. That was worth doing the vamp bit for."

Not many things are, though, now. She knows that she is caught in the net of her own voice but says, "I speak in this husky sexy way when I'm shy; my voice goes back into my throat. When people imitate me at parties I never recognise myself. It's weird isn't it?" Fenella Fielding is still unmarried, but hopes to marry one day and have lots of children; that voice could certainly croon a lovely lullaby. But as I left she said, "Please don't make me out to be a 'Dahling' sort of person. I know I say 'Darling' a lot, but I'm not that kind of theatrical. At least I hope not." I said that she wasn't, but it was very grey back in the street again.

AURIOL STEVENS on the growing number of free legal aid centres, particularly in poor urban areas—and the pressures for change from within the law profession

The people's lawyers on the High Street

"I SUPPOSE we're doing it for interest and to prove something we believe in; that the only hope of getting to the people who always get left out is by working in concentrated areas."

"People have got to help themselves. We hope to work ourselves out of a job." The motto of every social work agency is now applied to legal rights.

Anne Blaber, a BBC producer, and Victoria and Christopher Crosthwaite—he is a city solicitor—are setting up the Fulham Free Legal Advice Centre. They hope to open in October. At present they are negotiating with the GLC to rent a shop in the Fulham Road (the groovy end), trying to drum up £4,000 a year from Urban Aid and the big charities, and searching for more lawyers prepared to give an evening a week. They have six so far. Already they have done the rounds of the area social workers. "They are tremendously helpful—and you know what we look like," says Anne Blaber. "They are expecting Mrs Crosthwaite

and then I turn up," Vicky Crosthwaite looks more like "them" than "us" in social workers' terms, with her wild hair, black sateen dress and shawls.

This is just one of numerous legal advice centres starting or being planned all over the country. The Law Society says that they hear of roughly one new project a week.

The idea is not new. The well heeled have been dispensing legal advice free to the poor for near 100 years in such centres as Toynbee Hall and the older settlements. "The poor man's lawyer" belongs firmly to the patronage tradition of nineteenth century charity. But it was expected that when Legal Aid was introduced, the need for them would wither away. Some did close shortly after the war.

So why in the last five years has the legal profession suddenly apparently developed a social conscience? For there seems no reason to disbelieve the Law Society's claim that the pressure for change is coming from within the profession.

The centres are many and various. At one extreme is the North Kensington Neighbourhood Law Centre which is the only centre employing salaried solicitors full time and undertaking the same work as a normal private solicitors practice. In the first five months they handled 1,000 cases and Peter Kandler and his staff work outrageous hours both in the converted shop in Goulbourne Road and in the courts and police stations in the area.

At the other end of the scale, Leeds Law Society have made concession to the needs of their area simply by allowing such social work agencies as the Citizens Advice Bureau to hand out lists of solicitors' names, which include some reference to the kind of work they undertake and whether they belong to the voluntary legal advice panel. Schemes such as this (and even where they take a somewhat more positive line, like the Holborn Law Society scheme) are really only ways of making the existing provision for legal advice function better.

The whole boom in legal advice

centres proper—that is centres to which individuals can physically go without being referred and which therefore have premises as well as a list of willing names—is due to the inadequacy of the existing system. For all the high hopes attached to the statutory legal advice scheme it has constantly been cut back for economy reasons. Add to this the shortage of solicitors, their inexperience in the kinds of cases which concern the poor, the total impossibility of making a practice economically viable if such cases are handled to any great extent, and the concentration of solicitors in business areas, it is clear why the legal advice currently provided for the poor by the legal profession is so awful.

All the present centres involve charity and altruism, a muddling along in the face of a large but as yet totally unquantified problem. Even the business of ascertaining the nature of the demand for legal help has been left to charity. North Kensington depends for its staff salaries on charity. Anne Blaber and Vicky Crosthwaite have to

drum up both funds and volunteers. It is no way to provide for citizens' rights.

The Law Society, pushed in the last three years into surprising radicalism by their officials and by the need to keep control of the legal advice system, have proposed the famous "£25 scheme" which will make legal advice to the poor, if not profitable, at least less wholly uneconomic. They have also been pushed into advocating legal advice centres on the lines of North Kensington for areas of specially intractable problems and an overall system of liaison officers who will pass on cases from referral agencies to private solicitors. Their first such officer, Simon Bilyard is at work in Brixton.

So far their proposals have been accepted by the Lord Chancellor's Committee (January 1970) and nothing has been done. They will of course cost money. Three million pounds over four years according to the Law Society—with the possibility of saving on the legal aid fund where cases are solved without court action.

The need for this scheme is universally accepted. There is some disagreement, however, over whether it would solve the problem or should be regarded simply as a first step. The Law Society think it will meet the need while preventing the division of legal work into two nations, those who get their law free and subject to means test in a High Street shop, and those who continue to pay richly for the privilege of cosy chats behind closed mahogany doors.

The £25 scheme would keep all advice, except in the areas of worst need, flowing through the offices of private solicitors. The profession need feel no threat to its position.

There are, however, those who would welcome a national network of centres staffed by state salaried solicitors, among them the Labour lawyers. And there are those who want to see the whole training of solicitors altered to include sociology, psychology, and social legislation. "I went through law at LSE without ever realising that people are involved in law at all," said one solicitor.

LETTERS: What price Sesame Street?

The report by LINDA CHRISTMAS on the progress of the ITA's research into the American children's television programme 'Sesame St', produced an impassioned response, not least from producers of other children's programmes.



I FEEL I MUST compliment you on your article on June 3 on the subject of "Sesame Street." There are indeed disadvantages to showing the programme in Britain, the main one probably being language, and terms which mean little to the British child, Muppet, Ernie's football helmet being an example which comes to mind.

However, after only a few months of watching the programme when it started in Bermuda, my then 3-year-old son knew his alphabet (and how else does a child learn to use a dictionary?), could count objects to 100 (as opposed to parrot counting where the numbers mean nothing), and knew the important geometrical shapes. His vocabulary and concepts of, for example, near and far, were well in advance of other children in his age group.

Not least of its advantages is its entertainment value. The BBC seem willing enough to show other American programmes, most of which by the way were on the "banned list" in my home in Bermuda, and more significantly, in several friends' homes in the US, and yet they balk at a show of proven value! What standards are they using? They should have seen my son's face when I showed him the photograph of the "Sesame Street" set in the Guardian and compared that with a similar situation using the "Play School" clock. I can guarantee the broadest grin! Britain, you don't know what your pre-schoolers are missing—Yours faithfully,

Mrs Judi Simson, 23 Whitchurch Road, Cardiff.

LINDA CHRISTMAS set out to examine America's "Sesame Street" from the point of view of the British consumer. She extolled its virtues and few people would deny them. My point is that you cannot make sensible judgments about the value of a new product unless you see it in the context of the market as a whole and have bothered to study the competition. You cannot therefore, talk about

"Sesame Street" in this country without relating it to "Play School." You can talk about TV's need to find an answer to the BBC's success in producing a programme that, in common with the rest of the world, to expand its television output for the educationally underprivileged under-fives. But, I repeat, you cannot talk as if Britain were a desert and "Sesame Street" the only available oasis—to quote Miss Christmas, until "we find the money and the knowhow to do our own thing."

My personal view is that competition is a good thing and that there is room on British television for further experiment in this field. It just seems a pity that our journalists appear to swallow sales-talk hook, line, and sinker. By shutting their eyes to the goods that lie under their noses they get things out of perspective.—Yours,

Joy Whitby, 20 Brunswick Gardens, London W 8.

IF "SESAME STREET" is the "world's most talked of children's programme," the chief reason for this is that huge sums of money have been expended in publicising it, and I find it dismaying that the Guardian, of all papers, should succumb to this kind of pressurising!

Nothing could be more untrue than the implication that "Sesame Street" is the first young children's programme to be "researched." The producers of "Romper Room" have been conducting research into young children's educational needs and reactions to television teaching for more than 20 years, and what Linda Christmas called the "Anglo version" has been on the air at Anglia Television for seven years and on Ulster Television for six years.

Moreover, since "Romper Room" takes the form of a "playgroup of the air," we have been able to learn from the instant reaction of a wide range of children in the studio exactly what works and doesn't work, and how best

to encourage the children in these vital years from three to five years of age to use their minds and imaginations, to begin to ask questions and to find the answers for themselves, and, above all, to learn how to learn, rather than simply allowing subliminal teaching to sink into their passive minds.

The children learn, not from adults, as in the BBC's "Play School," nor from puppets and famous people—famous to whom? 5-year-old children?—but from watching and playing with other children of their own age, in a form approximating, as nearly as is possible in television terms, to a neighbourhood playgroup.—Yours sincerely,

Rosemary Anne Sisson, Executive Producer, Romper Room, Europe, Talbot Television Ltd., 30 Dean Street, London W 1.

Fresh vegetables

MAY I ENDORSE the experience of the writer of the article "Rooting for beet" (June 11) and deplore it. It is the same with all vegetables these days, too. Fresh peas and broad beans, never in the supply that they used to be? The answer to it all, in my view, is that the canning factories wish to take over as much as possible of the fruit farmers' produce and vegetable farmers' and will supply pickers, etc. themselves. All this makes life a lot simpler for farmers, of course. We are just a sheeplike set of human beings to be manipulated! Easy, as recent electioneering remarks have shown.—Yours truly,

(Mrs) J. H. T. Bunker, 15 Roseway, Ashton-on-Ribble, Preston.

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First of a major series of 6 pull-out supplements on sex education.

Today he's small and innocent. But he's learning. Watching and listening. Everyday he's finding out a little more about sex. And he's picking it up from you, his parents. YOU Magazine and The B.M.A. have prepared Guide to Sex Education. In six parts we'll cover the whole subject from start to finish. In pull-out supplements. Together they make a complete and authoritative study of Sex Education today. Your reactions and your behaviour are forming your child's adult sexuality. What you pass on now can make or break him later. Because sexual fulfilment is essential to most people's happiness. So as parents we have a huge responsibility to educate our children about sex. The facts are simple enough. It's the teaching of them that's difficult. Other enlightening and entertaining features in YOU this month are... Married to the man who is married to his work? All about ulcers. Spread of middle age? Cosmetic dentistry. Women and logic. Hair care. And continue the YOU Guide to good Parenthood.

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Mr Heath's troubled year

So far Mr Heath's "better tomorrow" has not turned up, though, like the board of Upper Clyde Shipbuilders, the Cabinet may believe that it is just around the corner. The year since the election has not seen any reduction in the rise of prices; industrial output has hardly increased; and unemployment is at a hideously high record. But, if Labour had been elected, would Britain be any better off today?

Under Labour the situation would almost certainly have been less painful. It would not necessarily have been healthier. Probably neither Rolls-Royce nor UCS would have been bankrupted; Mr Wilson's Government would have preferred to deal with their difficulties by less brutal methods. Unemployment could not have been allowed to rise so far, though the cost of keeping it down might have been a faster rise in prices and a quicker erosion of savings. Mr Heath's bracing climate of competition has caused pneumonia, as well as giving British business a bad name abroad because of broken contracts. Mr Heath will reply, of course, that a sharp change of direction is bound to bring its casualties. He said before being elected that he would follow a tougher policy, with emphasis on self-help and incentives, and that is what he is doing. He also said, even if he is less anxious to be reminded of it, that he would curb the rise in prices, cut unemployment, make the fullest use of the country's human and material resources, and so on. All that is still pie in a cloudy sky.

Unless it comes down to earth, with hard practical achievements for the Government to show, the Bromsgrove byelection result will be repeated. Mr Heath's team, in spite of all their fortitude and firmness, will lose credibility. They know that well enough. But the essence of Mr Heath's strategy is to show that Britain has to brace up, that it cannot live by illusions, and that it must make itself efficient. With his spirit of determination there may be much sympathy; but that sympathy will not survive if the Government fails to turn the country towards prosperity by next autumn. A bad summer may be tolerated, if the expectation of improvement seems not too far off. A decision on Europe, the impetus provided as the tax changes and reduction of Selective Employment Tax take effect, and the recovery of confidence as the economy settles on its new

course: these are what the Conservative leadership relies on. The sceptics, however, note that the Budget measures were aimed at investment-led growth. Of that, so far, there is not the slightest sign. The Government's own figures, published at the beginning of this week, suggest that the slump in capital spending is getting worse and will continue downwards. How far down does it have to go before the Government reacts? The point comes at which even the firmest Government must take account of facts.

The tough policy is designed, among other aims, to beat down wage settlements and so fight inflation. Here at least there is some evidence of success, though at a harsh cost in unemployment. Part of the reduction is because overtime working has been cut, part because of an interregnum between one wage claim cycle and the next, and part because, as the Government intended, some claimants are beginning to be frightened of lost orders and lost jobs. But the effect on inflation is slower and less reliable than the Government hoped. Ministers have always exaggerated the effect of wage pressure, which, though real, is not the only factor. In today's depressed conditions, the cost of running plant below capacity and the cost of high interest rates are also inflationary. When the corner is turned and growth resumed at a better pace, the benefits of Mr Heath's policy may be more evident. The streamlined, competitive Britain may prove more prosperous. But the corner has yet to be turned. And to turn it, without renewing inflationary pressure, would be easier if the Government were readier to embark on discussion of a voluntary policy to keep prices and incomes within bounds.

Philosophically the Government is against intervention, whether in promoting a voluntary incomes policy or in helping a troubled industry; it prefers the profit motive and the effect of market forces. Yet judicious intervention, supplemented by a responsible use of the profit motive, could probably produce even better results. Non-intervention leads to the traumas of Rolls-Royce, UCS, and other bankruptcies; the profit motive, carried to extremes, leads to social injustice and the depletion of real wealth. The middle way, with efficient management of a mixed economy, is what both parties ought to aim at. But both are prisoners of old beliefs. In his second year Mr Heath will get on better by breaking free of his.

The UN could be bolder

There is a limit to which even an official of the United Nations can publicly insist that he shall hear, see or speak no evil. The UN has been acting with some success as a channel to West Bengal for the largest refugee aid programme it has had to undertake. But as yet it has only scratched the surface of the origin of the problem in East Pakistan. President Yahya Khan—and not a natural disaster—caused these refugees to flee through the murderous use of his troops and his own political miscalculations. In these circumstances it is hard to understand how the High Commissioner of the UN's own refugee organisation can say—virtually within earshot of the refugees in West Bengal—that he is optimistic about Yahya Khan's reception arrangements for the millions he recently drove out. Prince Sadruddin's words have added the burden of despair to the refugees' trials of flight, disease, and hunger.

The refugees will not be the only ones to despair about the UN's inadequacies. The East Pakistan tragedy may in fact have prodded officials to translate their studies on setting up an emergency operation into reality. UN inertia could still prevent this overdue but welcome organisation. But in East Pakistan and right now the UN is facing a test of its ability to act effectively. It must show itself ready to take on responsibilities and to earn unpopularity with vigour—or be forever labelled as tough as an iccream in the sun. U Thant's apparent desire to avoid

causing offence at all costs seems (to judge from Prince Sadruddin's comments) to have percolated through all the branches of the UN's organisations.

The United Nations is always vulnerable to accusations of partiality and offences against national sovereignty. But the enormity of Yahya Khan's actions have made these considerations seem irrelevant. The risk of fighting between India and Pakistan and Yahya Khan's abuse of human life and rights are acknowledged facts. The time is overdue for the UN to reflect this, and to act again as a channel for aid. But this time it must take the initiative. It will require tact. Yahya Khan's stubborn nature could respond to public pressure by more stubbornness. He has some time left thanks to short term internal economic measures and Chinese aid. The UN can, however, bring pressure by reinforcing the threats by Pakistan's long term aid and credit givers to withhold their favours. The UN has to make it clear to Yahya Khan that UN supervision offers the only means of luring wary refugees back, and of getting help to those who never left. The United States and the Soviet Union should be able to agree on this point and get this agreement expressed through the Security Council.

It is unrealistic to expect the UN to solve the problems arising from this cataclysm swiftly. At the same time it cannot afford to give the appearance of acting so cautiously in East Pakistan and speaking so carefully that it becomes impotent to help.

Some beans need to be spilt

The editor of the "New York Times" is lucky to be an American. If the official secrets he has been publishing had been British and he had published them in a British paper he would have been prosecuted under Section 2 of the Official Secrets Act. He would now be facing charges, fines, or gaol, instead of a mere federal injunction. As British law now stands—and as the "Sunday Telegraph" discovered—an editor who publishes official information without official authority is liable under the Act no matter what the information is. It need not be dangerous. It need only be embarrassing to those in power.

The once-secret information about Vietnam published by the "New York Times" does not endanger the United States any more than the "Sunday Telegraph's" report on Nigeria endan-

gered Britain. The events described are history. What is not yet history is the new knowledge that the Administration misled the sovereign people of America about what was being done in their name. It is clearly in the public interest that these facts should be known. If politicians and officials misled the public they ought not to be able to shelter behind a law, especially a law which was passed for another purpose—maintenance of military security.

Section 783 of the American Espionage Act does not provide this sort of shelter (or does not appear to). Section 2 of the British Official Secrets Act does provide shelter. It is a legal means for concealing maladministration from the maladministered. The Franks Committee—now reviewing Section 2—ought to recommend that the Official Secrets Act should apply to military secrets only.

A COUNTRY DIARY

NORTH DEVON: As the time comes for a family of blue tits to leave the nest box a starling appears on the scene. The parent birds will not feed their brood while this tiresome stranger loiters beside the box. The young cry for food. No apparent gain rewards the starling for its persistence. This is still fresh in my mind when my attention is attracted to the roof by a cloud of feathers drifting down. Four sparrow thongs are roughing-up a fledgling starling which is perched submissively on the ridge tiles. There is something unpleasantly familiar about the way the sparrows savage it. The starling could be one of the neglected young of the obnoxious adult, but it cannot be proved. The distressed fledgling flops down into a tree: the lids film over its eyes. Later in the evening—I'm gardening while these incidents take place—I hear the calls of the house martins become plaintive. Another sparrow, too lazy to make a nest of its own, is squatting in the half-built nest of the industrious martins—again something familiar about this. A clap frightens it off but later the martins are invaded by their own species. A struggle ensues, the rightful owner is gripped by the nape feathers and heaved to the edge of the nest. It loses its hold and falls but the intruder is taken with it. Half-way to the ground the birds spread their wings and plane away and it is not long before the sparrow moves into the vacant nest again.

BRIAN CHUGG

In the past 10 days some 7,000 "outstanding citizens" have found in their mail an invitation to become "founding members prior to September 1" of what Francis L. Dale describes as a "most worthy cause." Dale is the publisher of the "Cincinnati Enquirer," and chairman of the Citizens for the Re-election of the President, a group which he says "will provide the initial thrust of a nationwide movement designed to nominate and re-elect" Richard M. Nixon.

The mass mailing from the Citizens' Office just down Pennsylvania Avenue from the White House is one of many signs of the early starting effort to secure Mr Nixon a second term. In spite of the President's repeated statements that he is not wearing his politician's hat this year, a squad of his men have slipped into their campaign togs and are scouting the battlefield for the army of Nixon workers that will be mobilised in the coming year.

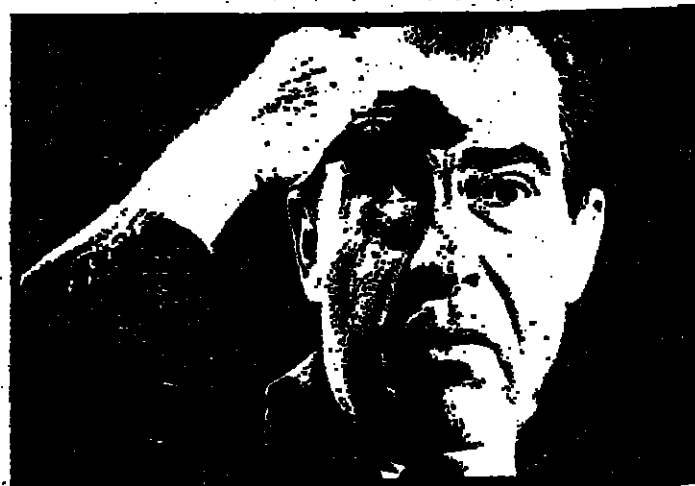
Some are lining up the financing for the 1972 race. Others are systematically canvassing public opinion pollsters, television producers and advertising executives, computer experts and direct-mail specialists for the latest "new politics" techniques that may be of use. Still others are touring the country checking the degree of preparedness or unpreparedness of state and local Republican organisations, and lining up prospects to head the "Nixon committees" that will burgeon early next year to supplement the work of the regular GOP units.

All this early activity on behalf of an incumbent President is extraordinary—but then, so is the situation. Seventeen months before the election, the public opinion polls show Mr Nixon vulnerable to defeat by any of the three most likely democratic challengers. An insurgency is threatening in the Republican Party. Eleven million new voters in the 18-21 age group, not Mr Nixon's area of political strength, have been enfranchised. And a third party and perhaps even a fourth party are in prospect. In short, 1972 shapes up as a wild and woolly presidential election year.

At this early stage, responsibility for the Nixon re-election effort has been divided three ways. The fattened staff of the Republican National Committee, the former White House aides who now run the Citizens for the re-election of the President, and some of Mr Nixon's assistants all have part of the action. Those involved say there is no overall co-ordinating board—and party people who have tried to figure out what is happening say its absence is obvious.

Similarly absent is the familiar Nixon "game plan," and that, too, is the source of some complaint. A veteran New York GOP professional, calling the present Nixon political operation "wholly defensive in outlook," said of the President's agents, "They don't seem to have any idea but sitting back and waiting for the Democrats to make the mistakes that will let Nixon win again."

One of those responsible for this stage of the campaign insists that a non-strategy is the best strategy for the moment. "The Democrats are getting into



The waking of a President

As the New York Times Vietnam revelations produce a new crisis of Presidential credibility, White House analysts are already beginning to weigh Mr Nixon's dicker chances of re-election next year. David S. Broder and Don Oberdorfer report from Washington, Tuesday.

It much too early," he said. "People are going to be bored with them before the campaign begins. We want to build our campaign slowly, and keep the President's public role limited. Last time, we peaked on September 5 in Chicago," he said, referring to the first big rally of Mr Nixon's 1968 campaign, "and we went downhill from there. Next time, we want to peak on November 7."

His remarks (and those of several White House National Committee and Citizens' Committee officials interviewed in the past two weeks) all indicate that the model for the current operation is the "moratorium" phase of Mr Nixon's campaign for the 1968 nomination. During most of 1967—the comparable point in the previous political cycle—Nixon was on a self-imposed sabbatical from politics, ostensibly devoting himself, in relative obscurity, to foreign travel and the practice of law.

As President, Nixon cannot possibly remain offstage as much as he did four years ago. But his adamant refusal to talk politics, or to practise it publicly, is clearly designed to throw the spotlight on to his present challengers among the Democratic senators, whose performance under scrutiny, the President must hope, will match but not exceed Romney's. There is another parallel to 1967. The Nixon campaign committee, now as then, is staffed by second-echelon officials who seem certain to be supplemented by the "first team" when an election year arrives.

The "first team," in 1972 as in 1968, is expected to centre on John N. Mitchell, now the Attorney-General, as campaign manager, and H. R. (Bob) Haldeman, now assistant to the President, as Mr Nixon's executive officer and top political trouble-shooter.

Mitchell, Haldeman and, of course, Mr Nixon are officially incommunicado on the subject of politics, but the comments of those they have deputised, for the time, to handle the campaign give clues to at least some of the major assumptions on which the Nixon effort is operating; these assumptions may or may not prove valid, but they

guide the current phase of the Nixon campaign:

First, it is assumed that the challenge is to re-elect Mr Nixon, not to renominate him. The threat of a serious insurgency against him, within the Republican Party is dismissed out of hand.

The second assumption is that the President's election chances depend largely on his success in ending American involvement in the war and perking up the economy. The Nixon men express great confidence in the first and aching hope for the second. In political terms, most believe the President will be on solid ground in his re-election campaign if American casualties are down near zero, even if a small cadre of troops remains in the country awaiting the return of US prisoners.

Mitchell said recently that a 25,000-50,000 residual force would "not be very serious at all" to Mr Nixon's chances. "We've had that many or more in Korea," he said, "and nobody seemed to worry. I think people worry about casualties and loss of life, not where troops are stationed."

There is less confidence about the economy—and less agreement on the standard Mr Nixon must meet. Some argue that the President must bring unemployment down below 5 per cent and inflation below 3 per cent to win approval for his economic performance. Others contend that the absolute numbers are less important than the trend line, that as long as the jobs picture is brightening and inflation easing next year, Nixon will be all right. Still others worry about the psychological effect of the joblessness and fear of joblessness abroad in the country now: even if things are better, these officials ask, can we be certain that the public will see it that way, or that Mr Nixon will get the credit?

The debate is less important than the widespread recognition among Mr Nixon's politicians that the economy poses the main peril to his winning a second term.

The third main assumption is that the competition in 1972 is

likely to consist of George Wallace and either Hubert H. Humphrey or Edward M. Kennedy. As for the Alabama Governor, Dent expressed the Nixon circle's view when he said, "There's no way to work out a deal with him; all you can do is try to fence him in."

As for the Democrats, the Nixon men are inclined to dismiss as ephemeral the nomination chances of the whole field of long-shots. George McGovern, Birch Bayh, Harold Hughes, Wilbur Mills, Henry M. Jackson, William Proxmire and the rest. They are equally cavalier in writing off Edmund S. Muskie, who has been the Democratic front-runner most of this year, but lately has been running into problems financing and organising his campaign. "He's made too many mistakes; he's on his way down," one of the Nixon men said.

The Nixon advisers seem about equally divided between Humphrey and Kennedy in their betting on the likeliest nominee. Humphrey is the familiar foe, who earned grudging respect for making the 1968 contest closer than the Nixon people anticipated, and whose role as leader of the opposition in the past three years also earns commendation from the President's men.

Kennedy is the wild card in the 1972 deck, as the Nixon men see it. "He's the only one in either party who hits the White House," said one White House aide, commenting on the contrast between the excitement a Kennedy appearance stirs and the lack of emotion about all the others—including the President. While some Democrats suspect that the Republicans would love to draw Kennedy into the race in 1972, while memories of Chappaquiddick are still relatively fresh, the Nixon men themselves seem far from sure the accident that killed Mary Jo Kopechne would turn the voters away from the senator.

The fourth assumption is really a non-assumption, but an intriguing one. Nothing at all is said or assumed about the role of Spiro T. Agnew in the 1972 campaign. Dale's committee is carefully named Citizens for Re-election of the President. In recent weeks, all the political aides, obviously on orders from the top, have cut off questions about Agnew's future with the standard response that "it is not productive" to speculate on that at this time. Before the ban went into effect, Mitchell, while praising Agnew as "a very important asset" to the Administration, told newsmen it would be "not at all impossible" for Mr Nixon to switch running-mates.

The obvious fact is that Agnew's future is unsettled and is likely to remain so until some time in 1972. In the beginning of the New Year, if not before, Mr Nixon and his most trusted advisers will have to draw up a political strategy aimed at winning 270 electoral votes in November. By early next year the identity of the principal challenger should be clearer, and the condition of the war, the economy and the electorate should be more predictable. Until Mr Nixon decides how he proposes to win, in which States and among which groups, the gathering momentum of his new model political machine can take no clear direction.—The Washington Post.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Fried earth scare

Sir,—It is distressing to see your reputable paper presenting such silly scaring headlines as "SST could fry earth." Professor Johnston's theory is wrong for many quite separate reasons, each of which would nullify his conclusion that a component of the SST exhaust (an oxide of nitrogen) would destroy the ozone in the layers down in and that as a result harmful radiation would penetrate to ground level.

In the first place the harmful radiation is not absorbed at those levels. It is absorbed much higher up in layers in which ozone is produced very rapidly by sunlight. It is also destroyed as rapidly to maintain equilibrium, and a little extra destruction by the catalytic action of aircraft exhaust would make no observable difference.

There is probably plenty of oxide of nitrogen up there in all the layers anyway from time to time from a variety of causes: normal air circulation, volcanoes, meteorites, and of course H-bombs.

Nature has in fact already

done the experiment and shown that Professor Johnston's theory is wrong. We certainly don't need to be specially wary of the theory on the grounds suggested by your science correspondent, namely that the theory is almost impossible to test in the laboratory.

There is no analogy with the biological effects of poisons which are rare in nature and which may wreak havoc if synthesised and released in large quantities. The cause of care of the environment is not well served by exaggerated and naïve predictions of doom, because we only encourage people to argue that experts disagree and can't be trusted. The laboratory scientists who make these predictions do not have a true reverence for Nature: those who study Nature direct and observe Her gigantic power and infinite variety do.

R. S. Scorer,
Imperial College of Science
and Technology,
Department of Mathematics,
Exhibition Road, London
SW 7.

Defending the workers' standards

Sir,—Can anything be done to stop the Government's attack on the living standards of working people? Following the net gain of 2,804 seats at the councils elections and the Bromsgrove result I believe that its worst proposals can be defeated. For a new situation has arisen.

While some of the hardline Conservative leaders may wish to continue caning the trade unionists, unemployed and tenants, there are others who will say: "That's all very well, but if we do, we'll all be out on our ears." So really strong opposition and pressure can now have influence.

For example, the Government intends to introduce legislation this autumn which will slash council housing subsidies by £150 millions a year compared with what they would otherwise have been a couple of years hence. This will result in the

doubling or trebling of rents for vast numbers of families. It will mean a still further reduction in council house building programmes.

As the Government intends to remove the 4 per cent loans even where they have been obtained and used to build housing estates, many council finances will be put in the red. In addition the remaining private landlords' tenants are to lose their present rent controls, even for the worst slum houses.

I suggest it would have a considerable effect if local authorities sent powerful deputations, accompanied by their MPs, to see Mr Amery, Minister of Housing, and Mr Walker, Secretary of State for the Environment, to urge them to drop council housing proposals now, before they are introduced.

Frank Allsoun (MP)
House of Commons.

YEAR ONE

We have just completed our first year of government Heath-style. It promised to be business-like and efficient. But how does the record read now? In today's New Society: a round-up of what the Conservatives have actually done—with special emphasis on social policy and administration—and an editorial review of the Heath government's performance. Is it cramping itself with its own style?

Also this week: how children face death; Britain's natural resources; H. J. Eysenck on race and IQ; Chile's slow revolution; Paul Overy on Milan style; Mary Wamock defends facts.

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Ford's strike back

Geoffrey Whiteley on the showdown at Halewood

THE STRIKE over the sacking of John Dillon, the 32-year-old Ford shop steward — which is threatening to disrupt the company's entire British car production — is in danger of developing into one of the most bitter struggles ever between the unions and the Ford management. There is much more at stake in the Halewood strike than one man's job and the outcome is crucial, not only for John Dillon, but for car workers everywhere and industry generally.

The Ford plant on Merseyside appears to have been suffering from a disturbing sickness since the ten-week strike over pay which ended just over two months ago. Labour relations have deteriorated to such an extent that a

leading union negotiator, Mr. Miss Evans of the Transport and General Workers' expressed his disgust publicly two days ago. Shop stewards at Halewood have complained repeatedly in recent weeks that the plant management has tightened its shop-floor discipline and was now "playing everything according to the book."

The book in this instance is the Blue Book agreed between unions and management at Ford for negotiating procedures. It lays down the means for dealing with grievances, says what management and workers shall do and how shop stewards shall behave. In the normal course of events, port and shore relations have deteriorated to such an extent that a

stances on the shop floor, but the Halewood stewards claim that since April 8, when work resumed at Halewood after the big pay strike, the management has insisted on observing the letter.

The result has been disciplinary measures, including suspensions — against shop stewards on 11 occasions. In the words of one steward, Mr. Bill Maguire, yesterday, this is an indication of the hardening of management and the toughening of discipline.

The final straw — in the stewards' own words — came when the management decided to dismiss Mr. Dillon. On each of the occasions when a steward has been disciplined, the shop-floor has responded with a walk-out,

hence the rash of small strikes at Halewood in the past few weeks. They are now resolutely determined to stay out until the management reinstates Mr. Dillon, and they are asking: "What are Ford's leading up to?"

The company denies having any device scheme up its sleeve and insists that it merely expects employees and stewards to observe agreements. But it seems obvious that the company has become more and more determined since it agreed to pay a — by today's standards — modest increase in April.

And the pressure is clearly on the Halewood shop stewards who have the reputation for being highly militant, well organised and skilled negotiators. The

impetus for most of the recent pay improvements at Ford has come from the Halewood shop stewards, one of whose previous leaders, Mr. Eddie Roberts (now a full-time official of the TGWU) instigated the campaign for pay parity with the better-paid car workers of the Midlands.

Inevitably, therefore, the Halewood workers have reached the conclusion that Ford has decided to "take on" the tightly-knit shop stewards' organisation, and are out to erode its strength. The "purge" of the Dagenham plant in 1962, when several militants lost their jobs, is being recalled and the stewards are wondering if Ford are trying to help history to repeat itself. With

a band of "tame" shop stewards in its plans — so the argument runs — Ford would be in a position to change working arrangements — such as track speeds in the assembly shops.

Ford strongly refute such arguments, and insist that circumstances of Mr. Dillon's dismissal raise some disturbing questions. After a mauling dispute in the Halewood plant last week, he believed he had satisfied the company's allegations about holding unauthorized meetings in working hours and of leading a demonstration in the factory. Other difficulties on the shop-floor, including threats of dismissal and a walk-out by some workers, had apparently been sorted out and a joint working party

was to investigate the mauling dispute. On Monday he was sacked, and the rest of the stewards are now asking what connection there was between this change in attitudes and a conference in Liverpool during the weekend, between the Halewood management and Mr. Bob Ramsey, Ford labour relations director. To cap it all, Mr. Dillon alleges that Ford themselves had ignored agreed procedures by sacking him without first notifying a national official of his union.

The battle of Halewood is really a battle for the survival of active shop stewards and, as such, it is one that neither side can afford to lose.

In a wet and windy corner of a Cambridgeshire common, a homeless farm labourer, his wife, children, and grandson, are living under a huge tarpaulin. They have been there for the past six weeks, since Fred Turrell lost his job as a pigman and was evicted from the tied house that went with it.

The dread of rural evictions survives like a cavity of feudalism in East Anglia, where other archaic cruelties — such as mantraps and rack-renting landlords — now exist only in the recollections of the very old. Yet both Mr. Turrell, who is 52, and his 8-year-old grandson know at first hand the full nastiness of being thrown out of their home and left, surrounded by all their possessions, at the side of a road.

After six weeks of homelessness, Turrell has had a bevy of reporters and cameramen coming to talk and gawp at the makeshift tent with the damp mattresses, the rained-out cooker, and the bedraggled line of washing. Better money and with the farm worker's basic wage of £14.30 that means marginally better, induced him to move from Essex to Soham, near Newmarket, a year ago. A disagreement over the method of feeding his employer's pigs means that he is now out of work and he reckons without much prospect of finding another job in the area.

The rights and wrongs of Mr. Turrell's dismissal matter less than its consequence: this is that a family of seven is without any immediate chance of a house because the rural council at Newmarket has no emergency accommodation, and Turrell's name is not even at the bottom of the waiting list of 150 applicants for permanent housing. Places in a hostel have been offered, but refused, because the family do not want to be split up. The Social Services department say they cannot help unless the children are in need of care. Only one son is young enough to be eligible. So the family stays to-



Frederick Turrell with his son, daughter-in-law and grandson

Squalor on the grass by John Cunningham

gether on Quay Common, a bleak vantage point from which to assess the shortcomings of bureaucracy and of the social workers, who provide blankets and lamps at least. Even the kindness of neighbours is tied like the cottage itself. They cannot put a roof over the sympathy they offer. The common is bounded by council houses and beyond them, in flat and fenny Cambridgeshire, the counted scores, they say, of empty labourers' cottages. These blur into resentment; the foreground for the Turrells is an all-pervading hopelessness.

After fruitless appeals to the local newspaper, publicity is turning inward to a stubborn silence, the last refuge of privacy, that only those who have been publicly humiliated and publicly buffeted can know. The Turrells' experience ought to be

part of agricultural folk history belonging to the last century. Instead, it is commonplace. Every year, the Agricultural Workers' Union fights hundreds of cases for its members. Every month its journal, "The Landworker," has a column which chronicles, county by county, cottage cases heard in court.

The union will not be fighting for Turrell because he is not a member. But George Parker, district organiser for Cambridgeshire, part of Ely, and West Suffolk, says that evictions have got marginally more humane in recent years, although the fear of a labourer losing his home is as real as ever. Although some cottages are rent-free, where a house has been modernised a farmer is legally allowed to charge an economic rent.

The other rub is that once you lose the job, either through dispute, redundancy,

retirement, or sickness, you lose the tenancy. It has long been understood — to quote Mr. Parker — that there is no legal liability on anyone to provide alternative accommodation. However, two families who have been evicted in Berkshire are hoping to use a little-known law to get the Supplementary Benefits Commission to require Berkshire County Council to find them somewhere to live. The outcome is not yet known and, even if the plaintiffs are successful, the judgment will not mean an overnight solution.

There will still be, as there is now, the long and expensive exchange of solicitors which appears to the painful appeals to live in a borrowed place on borrowed time, and then the arrival of the bailiffs. And the confusion. Or the subtlety. The Turrells say they agreed to leave without a struggle because they

were told that another cottage was available for them in the village. It wasn't.

The union estimates that there are about 100,000 tied cottages in England and Wales and that over half the labour force of 230,000 lives in this accommodation. With the drift from the land continuing, this proportion will increase. This, in the union's view, constitutes a captive labour force which apart from the basic necessities of the system, acts as a depressant on wages and working conditions.

It also gives an agricultural employer a hold over both the working and private life of an employee which no other sector of society currently tolerates.

The executive of the union seems resigned to living with the present system under Mr. Heath and Mr. Prior. But their case will keep; they point to the inconsistencies in the rulings of courts up and down the

country, to their experience that judges sometimes attach more importance to the efficiency of agricultural operations than to domestic upheaval. And, most galling of all, to the fact that cottages vacated on the grounds of a farmer's need to house replacement workers remain empty. Four years ago 24,000 cottages had been empty for three months or more.

A promise that no occupant of a tied cottage would be evicted until other accommodation was available was made as an election promise eight years ago by George Brown. Any union organiser can quote chapter and verse of the speech. Hopes of six months' security of tenure during the last Labour Government. However, the bill which contained this provision was amended when it came before the Lords more than a year ago. So far as the law is concerned, eviction is still red in tooth and

claw. In spite of this, it is not as red as it once was. The number of second and further applications for repossession by farmers made to the courts in 1970 was the highest for public law since 1945. Five years ago, the number of applications for repossession was 1,000. Now it is 1,500.

As yet there is almost no sign of militancy and no sign of any effective weapon of the urban homeless. But at least there may be calm demonstrations over future cases. The Essex county organiser, Dennis Barham, has found one member threatened with eviction who is prepared to make his case into a cause. He is Ken Dawson, who had to leave his job as a stockman last December because of agricultural illness. As things now stand Mr. Dawson and his family will have to leave their home in the village of Matching Tyne next Monday. When the bailiffs call a passive demonstration is planned. The last thing the union wants is more and more the last thing it looks like getting.

of a judge from the building at gunpoint, and a shootout outside which killed four people. Similarly, although a student of Marjorie might find the normal looking chair into which Magee is chained a classical symbol for the manner in which a modern state will camouflage its repression, once in the chair, the chains are hardly noticeable. Magee has had several violent outbursts.

Magee, who with some justification is seeking to transfer his case from the state court to a federal court, has been an embarrassment not just to the state but to the Angela Davis team of lawyers. It is not just his criticism of them in court or the absurd open letters his defence committee circulates, claiming the Davis lawyers are using Miss Davis to "set up a corporation second only to Ford and Chase Manhattan Bank." It was Magee who first put in a writ for habeas corpus for the release of Miss Davis on bail. When his writ was turned down, and the Davis lawyers followed with a properly prepared second writ, Magee was able to claim that it was his own fault.

With a second writ for bail refused yesterday, Miss Davis faces many more months in jail full of potential conflict with Magee. Although he has been charged with the defence committee, he is fully committed to her cause. But his strategy is one of delay. As a prisoner already facing a life sentence, he faces a mandatory death sentence if found guilty. Miss Davis, who is confident of a quick trial, must now want a quick trial.

A solution would have been to separate the cases, which the Judge offered to do on Monday. Miss Davis refused because she felt it would have left Magee isolated and ignored. It would have also disillusioned many of her supporters who have taken up Magee's cause. By offering to separate the cases, however, Judge Aronson has absolved the state from much of the increasing criticism it has received from all over the world for Miss Davis's long confinement without trial. She has been arrested for eight months but because of Magee's stalling tactics, has made less than twenty court appearances.

The 13 Black Panthers in New York charged with a bombing conspiracy were kept in jail for two years before being found not guilty last month. Bobby Seale was detained for more than a year, and his co-defendant for more than two years before the judge dismissed the charges against them after a "decided" jury. With her case no more advanced than it was eight months ago, Miss Davis could be confined longer than the defendants in either of the other two cases.

At the court of Queen Angela

MALCOLM DEAN in San Rafael, Wednesday



Angela at the court yesterday

Security men have decided that safety is more important than protocol and that it is safer to have everyone seated where they can be watched by the sheriffs who line up along each wall. To gain admittance to the courtroom, both press and public have to pass through intensive security checks, including twice being manually frisked and twice electronically tested for guns. Each reporter's name is taken, and every person seeking admission to the public gallery is photographed.

If the security seems absurd, the renovators' hammers in the adjacent courtroom are a reminder that a bomb has already destroyed one courtroom in the building and that the Davis trial follows the kidnapping

MISCELLANY

Left arm

FOR CONFERENCE read cabaret, for cabaret read conference. Clive Jenkins's white-collar marauders open their annual jamboree at Eastbourne tomorrow with a full day's debate on the wicked Tories' wicked Industrial Relations Bill. Speeches from Ian Mikardo, Paul Rose, Len Murray of the TUC, and all.

Between each heavyweight bout will be a song or skit, written by John Clive of "Monty Python" and performed by Clive and Bill Owen. Daring ditties like "Oh crickey it's a strike" to the tune of "Hokey Cokey." A new style in trade union conferences, says Clive. Not a word to Equity.

FATHER JOHN HARVEY, chaplain to the newly elected mayor of Lewisham, proposes to bless the agenda and "offer it to God" before every meeting of the London borough council. I note the municipal beat, but Father John is known for his unorthodoxy. Frequently during his church services he will turn to the congregation and shout: "Is everybody happy?" To which the congregation shouts back: "Yes." He won't go that far for Lewisham council, but would not recommend embarrassing the senior citizens among the councillors. A thought, though.

Parfitt knight

HEAVY GOING, this English history. Judy Parfitt, 34, Mary, Queen of Scots, is executed nightly and twice on Wednesdays and Saturdays at the Piccadilly Theatre. In Robert Bolt's "Vivat Regina!"

"I was standing there, waiting to go," she says, "when this American voice shouted out 'Help!' When the drums stopped rolling and my head had been chopped off, the man got up and shouted 'Oh my God, there's been a terrible mistake.' A lot of Scots would agree. The man turned out to be a 35-year-old American executive, on a package tour with his wife. He was returned to his hotel, but had to spend the night elsewhere, under medical supervision. He returned to the United States the next day.

Judy Parfitt is untroubled by such response. "The Americans are not so different from the British, and often



Judy Parfitt

at what happens to kings and queens," she says. Negotiations are going on to take her and the play to New York, possibly late this year. Meanwhile, a programme note is being included to help London's summer tourists work out who is usurping whom.

Public service

EVEN AS plain Mister, and even as a public corporation, the BBC became a public corporation. John Reith took a distinctive line about the BBC's independence. The clearest statement of it can be found in a letter he wrote to Baldwin, at the time of the General Strike of 1926. "Assuming the BBC is for the people and that the Government is for the people, it follows that the BBC must be for the Government in this crisis."

The General Strike provided a many tests. The Archbishop of Canterbury telephoned, asking if the BBC would publish a manifesto drawn up by all the church leaders. Reith checked, found that the Prime Minister "hoped" it would not be broadcast, and apologized to the Archbishop. When Ramsey MacDonald, as Leader of the Opposition, asked if he could broadcast, Reith sent the draft to Baldwin. It was returned with a strong comment, and MacDonald, too, was banned from the air.

Reith did, though, suggest to Baldwin that he should address the nation himself. He went through Baldwin's manuscript with him, and wrote in a memorable phrase about not compromising the dignity of the nation. And on the night the strike was called off, Reith again asked the Prime Minister for a message.

Reith read it out himself, and followed it with an orchestra and choir singing "Jerusalem."

Kicked about

A TOUGH of Bismarckian diplomacy in the delicately overlapping worlds of German football and German television. A truce has been declared, and Saturday's Cup Final between Cologne and Bayern München will be televised after the match.

The trouble started when a television commentator, Dieter Gült, did a piece on the current football scandal in which a few West German players are accused of agreeing to fix matches. "We really must consider," he said, "whether the criminal nonsense which calls itself football should continue to be shown on television." The league said that unless the First Programme climbed down there would be no more football on its network.

The programme chief, Klaus von Bismarck, found a neat way off the hook. "In spite of the aggressive character of his commentary," he said, "I would not say that Herr Gült intended to defame the sport of football generally. If it is impression created, I would regret it."

On with the game. Honour has been satisfied, for the moment. The league is still sharpening a few personal nails for Dieter.

Home at eight

A NEW TWIST to the weathered formula of tea and sympathy. Alec Douglas-Home has always been a play-guy, but no one at the Foreign Office can recall another week in which he chose to polish two diplomatic obligations with theatre supper parties.

On Monday the Foreign Secretary touched down in Oman to the Lyric for "The Other Half Loves" with Robert Morley. Last night it was the turn of the Australian Deputy Prime Minister, Douglas Anthony, who has come to London to host the capital of Europe to turn the trading pressure on HMIC. Sir Alec chose another love story for this Commonwealth trysting: "Abelard and Heloise" at Wyndham's. And for both the Lyric and the Wyndham, the supper to follow at the Savoy.

Two more visiting Ministers are due later this month, both from key nations of the Common Market — Helmut Schmidt from Bonn and Leo Hamon from Paris. The usual prizes for appropriate outings.

PETER JENKINS



Clyde slide

THE Government has only itself to blame when the lame ducks come home to roost as they did this week with the collapse of the Upper Clyde Shipbuilders. That is not to say that the Government is to blame for the bankruptcy on the Clyde; but Mr. John Davies and indeed the Prime Minister, really can't complain when the anguish brought about by this unhappy event is laid on their doorstep labelled "doctrinaire calumnies."

The affair illustrates one of my favourite themes: the discrepancy between rhetoric and actual policy and the confusion wrought in reasonable minds when the actions of politicians do not conform to their grandiose assertions. Happily Mr. John Davies for one is not capable of acting up to the levity of his public persona. The Prime Minister, on the other hand, has adopted towards UCS an eminently reasonable and sensible; for all Mr. Anthony Wedgwood Benn's histrionics in the Commons it is probable he would have taken a similar course.

If he had not he would have been guilty of using productive industry as an extension of the social services. That is Labour's besetting sin. If it were to divert resources to social purposes, it would be a social raison d'être to so want — then it must have the guts to say what it is doing and, when in government to do what it is saying: it is not the beginnings of a left-wing policy to put resources into useless concerns for the purpose of social spin-off.

Mr. Benn scored something of a parliamentary triumph on Tuesday but one which rested on a frivolous position. Mr. Benn is not very convincing when he urges another subversion to a proven failure and still less when he insists that the State should become its proud possessor through nationalisation.

But Mr. Davies, who is more right than Mr. Benn, looks to be more wrong. This is because Mr. Benn is moved by the plight of the Clyde while Mr. Davies, who is perhaps also moved by the plight of the Clyde, is more concerned given the country the impression that there is something virtuous and virile in a few bankruptcies for the purpose of encouraging (or discouraging) the other side of the coin. The other side of the coin is a rhetoric in which the pocket of the taxpayer seems to count more than the dignity and livelihood of the worker. Having sermonised on the

cold virtues of efficiency, with the aiding and abetting of the Prime Minister, Mr. Davies is in that venerable political position of being assumed to practise what he preaches.

In fact he seems to be doing what is most practical. The Government is forking out some £3 millions to preserve employment pending the reconstruction of the Upper Clyde yards, while refraining from pouring good money after bad into the begging sieve held out by the UCS management. And the Government's objective is to salvage the maximum of the wreckage without underwriting the wreck itself.

There is a good deal of room for informed argument on the broader question of whether the shipbuilding industry is a good bet for government assistance — which is forthcoming in all other ship-building countries — or should be allowed to survive only in so far as it can compete on its own. The Geddes report in 1967 recommended a once and for all capital boost to the industry so that as a result of rationalisation it could stand on its feet. Labour accepted that.

On April 22nd stern exposure to the free enterprise system, Mr. Nicholas Ridley, one of the junior Ministers under Mr. Davies, declared: "The industry has had its chance. And, notwithstanding the doctrinaire glee with which it has been greeted, Sir John Eden may have arrived at this conclusion, they documented their case in a convincing fashion in the Commons on that occasion. At least it is a serious question: there are more ways of helping the Clyde than stuffing it with obsolete shipyards."

The brunt of the Labour case against the Government ought to be that it is doing a fraction of what is necessary in dealing with the general plight of the Clyde. It is becoming a disaster area; it needs emergency Government assistance of a far-reaching and imaginative kind. But if the limit of Labour's imagination is to advocate the nationalisation of bankruptcies, perhaps yards to add to its collection of "commanding heights," then the families who are suffering from the accentuation of the depression in the area by the accelerated decline of an antique heavy industry are entitled to claim that both parties are playing ideological games with them.

Hope up-river

John Kerr talks to the Scottish Secretary of State

WITH the collapse of Upper Clyde Shipbuilders threatening even more redundancies in the Glasgow area, which already has an unemployment rate of 10 per cent among men, the economic future of Scotland looks as bleak as it could be. But Mr. Gordon Campbell, MP, who tomorrow completes his first year as Secretary of State for Scotland — conceivably the most unenviable office in the Government — retains a hopeful vision of better things to come.

After a harassing night with the UCS debate in the House of Commons and an emergency meeting with Mr. Heath and shipyard workers yesterday morning, his optimism was undented. He is preparing new plans to stimulate industrial development and employment in the West of Scotland, and sets great store on the chances of attracting the British Steel Corporation's projected £1,000 millions plant to Hunterston on the Clyde estuary.

Looking back over a year in office, Mr. Campbell is not inclined to take too personally the fact that his anniversary is marked by the highest Scottish unemployment since the war (a total of more than 120,000) or that he has to cope with the UCS crisis. It was clear two years ago, he says, that the UCS collapse was "the sort of time bomb he might find under his chair."

He does not accept, however, that the UCS liquidation need necessarily lead to massive redundancies. There is, he thinks, a reasonable possibility that restructuring on the Upper Clyde could be achieved by new plant, a new plant and employing a large proportion of the workers on a double-shift basis. The same thought has been put forward by the group's managing director, Mr. Kenneth Douglas.

Although he declares himself firmly opposed to short-term solutions for the economy, Mr. Campbell is obviously concerned to do something soon. He says that there has been little real improvement as a result of the special development area status conferred on the West of Scotland in February — which gives the overall state of the economy not surprising. But, he says, it should not be thought that the Government is prepared to sit back and leave the situation as it stands. While he is prepared to go into details, he gives a clear indication that additional measures to encourage industry in the West will be likely to be announced soon in Parliament.

But the Secretary of State's dominant long-term ambition is to establish a major steel producing industry on the Hunterston site. He has already approved proposals for an iron ore terminal there and emphasises that there is nothing to stop the terminal when the Clyde port authority and the BSC get down to organising their arrangements. "The tremendous natural advantages of the Clyde estuary," he says, "will be pressed and pressed and pressed upon those taking the decision on the steel complex."

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Mr. Campbell, sometimes grieved by his political opponents as "the silent secretary," does not agree with the view that Scotland is relegated to the second division in Government affairs. He says that in such matters as the social services, the Countryside Commission, and the reorganisation of the health services, Scotland has led the way and that the country has been happy to follow.

As a useful personal reflection on a year in office he says: "There is no doubt that one does not get any credit for a Minister, but if anything goes wrong, he gets the blame." He seems reconciled to that; but not noticeably disenchanted.

Finance for Expansion

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Dock strike is blamed for £2M PLA loss

By PETER RODGERS

Last year's national dock strike cost the Port of London Authority £750,000, contributing to a loss of almost £2 millions over the year according to the PLA annual report published today. The authority is now trading profitably, although it is still too early to say whether 1971 as a whole will show a profit, Lord Simon, PLA chairman, says in an accompanying letter to shareholders.

Many of last year's problems continued into early 1971 and led to a first quarter loss. Charges were put up in March and because this has had little effect on traffic the second quarter has been profitable. The year's outcome will be affected by "substantial" severance payments, Lord Simon adds.

The first six months of 1970 produced a £240,000 trading surplus, which was wiped out by the cost of the dock strike and by almost £1.2 millions in severance payments. The report comments that the decline in conventional cargo following the conclusion of Berlin Phase II made the position worse after a dock strike which had a "grave effect" on revenue. Operating revenue for the year was £31.3 millions.

The PLA's reorganisation of its financing arrangements "seems to have done quite a lot for confidence" and the finance controller, Mr. J. D. Presland.

Docks have had difficulty raising long-term money since the collapse of the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board "affected the market standing of all ports including those of the authority," the PLA report comments.

The Government has now made an order allowing the PLA to use its assets to back long-term loans. Until now

Two oil finds by Burmah

By our Industrial Correspondent

Burmah Oil yesterday confirmed that the consortium it is leading was made two "promising" discoveries in different parts of Australia.

The first, at Scott Reef 270 miles north of Broome in Western Australia, contains substantial quantities of gas and condensate as well as a potential commercial find; further studies are now being carried out to determine the economics of production from the area.

The second, 170 miles west of Port Hedland, showed evidence of gas and oil. It is currently being drilled at a depth of 9,993 feet but will carry on until it reaches 10,500.

Although the potential is not yet known these discoveries are the most significant since the group started drilling three years ago.

They are particularly timely for Burmah which is still locked in talks with BP over possible ways of disengaging from its 25 per cent stake in BP in order to facilitate a merger between Burmah and the American group Continental Oil. It was hoped to provide Burmah (and therefore a merged Burmah/Continental) with some of BP's rich oil concessions in return for cancellation of Burmah's stake in BP.

That proposal was received very coolly by BP when it was announced and there has been nothing coming out of BP since to suggest that the situation has changed.

One of the Continental's chief interests in merging with Burmah is potential access to some of BP's crude reserves. With world oil reserves diminishing and America's appetite for imports increasing Continental is anxious to obtain more crude reserves outside America. BP, which has more oil than any other company is the obvious if unwilling source.

Burmah, which is under some pressure in its traditional area of operations in India, for instance is threatening to nationalise its assets; it is equally keen to expand its small oil reserves so discoveries like those in Australia and the North Sea must strengthen its position.

Burmah, through its Australian subsidiary has a stake of 25 per cent in the Australian discoveries, both direct and through its 31 per cent holding in Woodside Oil which has a 25 per cent stake in the find. Other interests include BP (one sixth), Shell (one sixth), Calcasieu (one sixth) and Mid-Eastern 8½ per cent.

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It will be interesting too to see what action the British, Irish, New Zealand and other foreign customers of Upper Clyde Shipbuilders now decide to take about their orders.

Disasters They, too, face a situation where a company backed by the British Government is or may be unable to meet its contractual obligations. It would be equally interesting to put a figure on the reduced credit-worthiness of British industry in general after the three disasters that have happened this year in which the Government has been involved.

Market operators say that British companies now have to pay about 1 per cent more in interest charges than similar borrowers from other countries when raising foreign loans—and that some British companies cannot borrow at all. ICI, which has just completed an American take-over on terms which have been criticised as too generous, explains ruefully: "We had

to pay a bit more because we're British."

I don't know what Mr Heath feels, but I rather dislike the idea that the British are now regarded as poor risks.

Mr Heath and Mr Davies might well argue that this damage—which is in the strict sense immeasurable, in that one cannot put a figure on it—is no doubt deplorable but it could not be helped.

The Government either had to back a proved failure with public money, or cut everyone's losses. If those were the only alternatives, one could not argue. But there is a third way out.

UCS is a perfect illustration of the issues—a better one in some ways than Rolls-Royce, because in this case there is no obvious suggestion of the sharp practice which Mr Borch detected in Rolls-Royce (as did many people in this country, not to mention the airline chairman who remarked that he would no longer trust a British Government contract—even if it had the Queen's personal imprimatur). Yet the central issue is just the same.

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A Labour Government would have been unwise to lend money to UCS, because however good the manage-

ment (and on the production side the Douglas regime appears to be very good) the company would still have been burdened with debts accumulated in the old, misguided scramble for orders. This financial burden would have made it less competitive in future.

Equally, there is no real disagreement about jobs. The Government wants to preserve shipbuilding on the Upper Clyde: a Labour government would have been compelled, if it had taken over UCS, to rationalise the coal and rail industries have shed more labour than any other save textiles: nationalisation is not a job-preservation exercise.

What has been said is the burden to be carried by small suppliers who were not canny enough to insist on cash down, and by customers at home and abroad.

The alternative way out would be for the State to take, on the obligations by nationalising a company in this position without compensation for shareholders.

This has been done on a caretaker basis for Rolls-Royce—though again after a bankruptcy designed to dodge the contractual obligations (and at the expense of paying off the debenture holders at face value). A Conservative Government can hardly argue that caretaker nationalisation is unthinkable.

The new regime would be

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Note that it is a very different matter to recover old debts out of the capital value of a revived enterprise, and to recover them by loading its future operations with an extra charge.

Such a caretaking operation would be sound commercial sense: it would help rather than damage Britain's commercial reputation, and thus help rather than hinder companies totally unconnected with the industry (like ICI).

And I think it can also be argued that it would be the more honourable course. Where the State has sponsored a company (like UCS) or backed it (like Rolls-Royce), or even failed to supervise its operations effectively (like Vehicle and General), there is surely a case for saying that the State has a moral obligation to help victims of the mess that results: and it is also prudent to honour such obligations. There is a difference between being hard-headed and being bone-headed.

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Lame ducks and cheap dodges

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Quarter cancel Welsh projects

More than a quarter (27 per cent) of 194 firms questioned in a survey have cancelled plans for new projects in Wales because of the economic situation, and 51 per cent have decided not to extend or to undertake new projects in the next 12 months.

Results of the survey, published yesterday by the Welsh Regional Council of the Confederation of British Industry, have been sent to the Secretary for Wales, Mr. Peter Thomas.

The survey, carried out in a period which spanned the Budget, said that particular problems which pressed more heavily on smaller firms were extended credit taken by customers, cost of external finance, the change in investment incentive announced by the Government on October 17, and uncertainty whether present policies for development and intermediate areas would be continued.

IOS chairman sued for 'conspiracy'

Morton Schiowitz, former chief financial officer of IOS Ltd., has filed suit against International Controls Corporation and its chairman Robert Vesco, who also is chairman of IOS.

The suit by Mr. Schiowitz accuses Mr. Vesco and International Controls of "a conspiracy and unlawful plan to take advantage of the beleaguered position of IOS in order to loot and plunder its assets." The complaint is based largely on the previously reported terms of the loan that International Controls arranged for IOS, and it charges Mr. Vesco with getting control of IOS on the basis of promises of aid that have not been fulfilled. Those promises, the complaint states, included short-term financing of up to \$15 million, the arrangement of long-term financing, "close association with prestigious financial institutions," the provision of operating management and the improvement of IOS's relations

with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Mr. Schiowitz is one of the eight IOS shareholders who are waging a proxy fight to remove Mr. Vesco as chairman of IOS.

Mr. Schiowitz charged that subsequent amendments to the loan agreement were designed to eliminate benefits to IOS and to enable Mr. Vesco "to exact tribute from IOS for no consideration whatsoever." In particular, Mr. Schiowitz attacked provisions under which 3 million warrants to buy IOS common stock were issued to International Controls subsidiary, and \$6.7 million of IOS funds is being held in the Bahamas, to secure repayments of the \$5 million loan made by the bank and repurchase of the warrants from the International Controls subsidiary.

Mr. Schiowitz charged that "lack of confidence of the international financial community in IOS has increased," and IOS's relations with the SEC have deteriorated. A 1967 SEC order barred IOS and its "affiliates" from activities subject to SEC regulation. International Controls has become involved in a dispute with the SEC over application of the order to International Controls. The SEC in March began an investigation of relations between IOS and International Controls.

The suit against Mr. Vesco and International Controls asks the court to have all the warrants returned to IOS for cancellation without payment for them. It also seeks return to IOS of a \$350,000 negotiating fee paid to International Controls for arranging the loan, plus unspecified damages.

Easing of credit opposed

United States Federal Reserve Board member Andrew B. Brimmer has indicated opposition to any relaxation or removal of the voluntary foreign credit restraint programme.

"There is every reason to expect that a significant relaxation or a removal of the guideline restraints at this time would be followed by a substantial outpouring of funds by the US," he said in prepared testimony before the Congressional joint economic subcommittee on international exchange and payments.

Mr. Brimmer said a Federal Reserve survey of the 49 largest banks indicates these banks increased their foreign assets covered by a programme of \$125 million in April. A similar survey for May showed the 49 banks increased their foreign assets by about \$500 million, he said.

"Over the last few months," banks have consumed much of the leeway they have had under their ceilings so that the restraint have pressed increasingly on bank outflow of funds," he said. The largest banks, in particular, are just about at their general ceilings, Mr. Brimmer added.



A "tweeter tester" looks for faults in high frequency speakers at the Rank Leisure/Wharfedale factory at Idle, Bradford, using a marked oscilloscope

New brands lack staying power

By TOM TICKELL

British producers are introducing as many new products as always into the supermarkets and grocers' shops, but more than 20 per cent of them are withdrawn before three years.

This is one of the main conclusions of a study by consultants Krauscha, Andrews and Eassey into products launched between 1959 and 1970.

They believe that most companies behind the 400 new products that appear on the market each year on average usually give them three years before deciding whether they are a success.

The first year is obviously the one in which the main promotional spending comes; in the second year the break-even point should be reached, and in the third the firm expects to recoup its original losses. But, since so many products fail before then, the report advises companies to launch fewer products.

They give two main reasons. First they say an unsuccessful launch is not just bad for profits but also for a firm's reputation and can make retailers less likely to take on their subsequent products. At the same time grocery shelf-space limitations mean that shops have to be selective, particularly when many of the new products do not differ much from what they stock already. As the report says: "The manufacture of grocery products represents an

area of few technological breakthroughs."

The point at which successes and failures really become apparent is after four years, for only half the new products survive for much more than that.

The study stresses that once they have survived that point "the product has a good chance of becoming established on a more or less permanent basis."

Even so, the going is tougher than it used to be for most companies are becoming more ruthless in eliminating older lines. In 1970 only 40 per cent of the grocery products launched in 1960 were still available.

What have been the big successes? Canned soups come top of the list, for almost 60 per cent of varieties launched between 1959 and 1966 could still be found last year.

The survival rate for crispbread was almost as high, though helped by a low number of launches. At the other end of the scale frozen foods did worst for only one-fifth of the new products were still current in 1970 and about three quarters of the new lines in canned meat, pasta and fish had disappeared.

Perhaps pre-launch market research could have shown that they would fail. The report suggests that more and more retailers will demand this, plus plenty of advertising.

This is certainly a document that will leave the manufacturers with food for thought.

Aussie wool sales well down

Australia's income from wool sales in the first 11 months of the current season was \$195 million—\$80 million lower than the year earlier period.

Sales in the latest period were 4.8 million bales compared with 5.1 million bales a year ago.

Average price of wool in the current Australian season has been 13½p a pound, the lowest since the 1946-7 season and well below last year's average of 17.9p, it said.

Wool demand in May improved, with overseas buyers purchasing about 91 per cent of the offerings. Broad and medium qualities fetched slightly improved prices compared with the previous month. But the average price in May of 12½p a pound was still 17 per cent lower than during May 1970.

Malaysia withdraws tin offer

Malaysia has withdrawn its offer to Conzinc Riotinto Malaysia to prospect for offshore tin in Penang, Perak and Selangor States, Secretary for Lands, Mahyuddin, said yesterday.

He said the offer made in 1969 was withdrawn in May after the company rejected several government conditions. He did not say what the conditions were. Mr. Mahyuddin said negotiations for offshore prospecting are being conducted with NV Billiton Maatschappij of the Netherlands, and Ocean Mining Malaysia. Billiton has been offered rights to prospect for Negeri Sembilan, Malacca, the west coast of Johore, Kedah and Perlis States.

Conzinc Riotinto Malaysia is 25 per cent owned by Conzinc Riotinto of Australia, a subsidiary of Rio Tinto-Zinc Corp.

Windarra nickel next year

Western Australia's development Ministry said yesterday that Posidon and the State Government had agreed on a programme to bring the Mount Windarra nickel deposits into production by September 1972.

Posidon would get mineral leases totalling 10,000 acres, he said.

Posidon plans to spend \$456 million on the Windarra project. An initial production target of 700,000 tons of ore annually is planned. This is expected to rise to 1,200,000 tons annually in the first five years.

A town for 1,200 people will be built seven miles south west of Mount Windarra.

Leyland's £45,000 vote for entry

By our Motoring Correspondent

British Leyland have spent £45,000 on full-page advertisements in the leading newspapers in Britain and the Common Market countries today and tomorrow, urging entry into the EEC.

Under the headline "The sooner we're in the Common Market, the better" and a picture of BLMC's chairman, Lord Stokes, the advertisement concentrates on the prospect of larger sales for British cars in Europe.

Europe, says the corporation, "provides us with our biggest growth market. It's six times bigger than our own home market and only one European in seven owns a car."

BLMC forecasts a doubling of EEC sales by 1975 "if things go well," and claims that it can offer a more comprehensive range of vehicles, trucks, buses, tractors and cars, than any other European manufacturer.

The decision to run the advertisement was taken at a BLMC board meeting last Friday. "We thought it was vital and timely to let the Government and the public know our views and to express the present buoyant climate within the corporation," said a company official.

Lord Stokes told me that the Common Market would not only open a whole new sales arena for the group, but would enable them to buy parts and components from European suppliers. Entry would put all concerned with the making of motor vehicles into true competition.

Lord Stokes yesterday urged a House of Commons subcommittee to set up an export bank to finance exports. He argued that it was discouraging for manufacturers when the Government doled out lots of money to industries which did not appear to bring in returns to Britain and left industries which were succeeding without assistance.

Lord Stokes's views on safety, quality and reliability, and British Leyland's model policy will appear in Monday's Motoring Guardian.

EFTA in customs union?

The French employers' association Patronat Français, called yesterday for the creation of a customs union between the enlarged EEC and non-EEC countries, but not a free trade area.

Specifically, the association's statement is aimed at members of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA).

It reiterated its opposition to the creation of a large free trade area. The difference is that a customs union has a common external tariff, while a free trade area is concerned only with internal tariffs.

"It is inconceivable for non-candidate countries to have free access to the large EEC market without complying with the essential rules of harmonisation accepted by member countries," the association said.

Negotiations between the EEC and those countries should also involve measures aimed at protecting sensitive sectors of the EEC's economy, it added, referring presumably to farming. Such a proposal would certainly be hotly opposed by the US.

Points from reports

Shiloh Spicers: Chairman Mr. Edward Garside, said "trading conditions in the cotton sector remain difficult. There are signs that the worst is over, but it is too early yet to predict a quick return to normal activity."

Top adman

Mr. James O'Connor, director of the Institute of Practitioners in Advertising, was yesterday presented with the International Advertising Association's "Man of the Year" award at the IAA annual congress in Lisbon.

Final results

Winterbottom, Strachan and Payne (subsidiary of Jillingworth Morris): 2 pc, making 35 pc (1970: 33 pc). Profit £10,000 (£74,800) after tax of £10,000 (£47,976).

Jedra Valley Tea: 7½ pc (nil) profit, £10,000 (£19,229) before tax of £10,000 (£49,144).

S. Schneiders and Son (subsidiary of Jillingworth Morris): 15 pc (5 pc). Profit £89,859 (£31,744) after tax of £18,000 (£17,000).

John Smith (Field Head) (subsidiary of Jillingworth Morris): 7.27 pc (8.18 pc), profit £28,655 (£31,983) after tax of £11,500 (£20,500).

Stanhope General Investment: 7½ pc making 10½ pc (9½ pc). Gross income £22,000 (£40,194). Pre-tax revenue £19,444 (£45,500). Tax takes £19,541 (£19,721).

Sao Paulo Railway 0.4p (same) Net profit £12,047 (£42,839).

Emray: nil (same). Profit £28,237 before tax of £12,358.

Amber Industrial Holdings: Pre-tax profit £90,000 (£33,000). Tax takes £24,000 (£22,000).

Aut and Wiborg: 6 pc making 10 pc (same). Pre-tax profit £81,532 (£858,248).

Smithfield and Zwanenberg Group: div. 15 pc (15 pc). Pre-tax profit £10,997 (£40,144).

Tate of Leeds are paying a final 7 per cent for 12 months to December, 1970. (Same for 11 months to December, 1969.) Net profit £33,525 (loss £9,086) after tax £20,126 (credit £3,585).

Guinness is still full of body

The news from Arthur Guinness is good, with an announcement of an unchanged interim dividend of 8 per cent, the directors report an increase from £7.8 million to £8.1 million in the pre-tax profit for the 34 weeks to March 13.

They also estimate that the pre-tax profit for the whole of 1970-71 will rise by £1 million to a record £18.4 million, including £1.2 million (£1 million) estimated share of profits of associated companies. Net profit after tax should amount to £10.5 million, against £9.9 million.

The directors expect sales in all markets of Guinness, Harp Lager and ale will hit new peaks, but while brewing profits should be higher, the board is still worried about the rapid increase in costs.

A smaller overseas tax charge stems from the lower profits expected from Guinness (Nigeria) and substantial capital allowances arising from the expansion of its production facilities. Activities in the increase non-brewing profits.

Manbre interim disappoints

Manbre and Garton announced yesterday disappointing interim figures but Mr. D. Berry, chairman, confirmed his forecast, made in his annual report last January, that profits will show a "useful increase" for the full year.

Turnover for the six months increased from £21.2 million to £22.3 million but pre-tax profit fell £53,000 to £1.01 million. The board is to maintain the interim dividend at 1.875p.

After tax at the lower average and minority interests, attributable profits work out at £687,000, against £641,000.

Mr. Berry now reports that

It is clear, however, from 1970 Trust's decision to increase its bid, that few outside shareholders decided to accept the offer, which was due to close on Friday. Whether the higher offer will tempt them remains to be seen.

Company news in brief

Dunlop Holdings offers for ordinary and preference shares of the Irish Dunlop Company not to be paid a dividend for 1970, against 7 per cent following a disastrous turnaround in the group's fortunes.

Newman Industries forecasts, in its offer document for West of England Securities, pre-tax profits of £2.5 million for 1971 (£2,753,311) West of England forecasts profits of at least £230,000 (£201,000).

Croda Polymers are to manufacture a range of specialised wood finishes from Bergolin Lack and Farbenfabrik AG, of West Germany.

Interim results

United Spring—4½ pc (same). Pre-tax profit £190,456 (£188,262). Abbey Press—(same). Pre-tax profit £82,073 (£84,750).

Business changes

Savoy Group: Miss Bridget O'Leary Carte has been elected vice-chairman with Sir Anthony Hornby. Mr. Martin Macdonald has been appointed to the board.

Institute of Actuaries: Messrs L. V. Martin, P. E. Moody, P. G. E. B. O. Sheehan, and K. G. Smith elected to council.

Points from reports

Shiloh Spicers: Chairman Mr. Edward Garside, said "trading conditions in the cotton sector remain difficult. There are signs that the worst is over, but it is too early yet to predict a quick return to normal activity."

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profits would have been higher but for industrial problems. However the group, he says, stands to gain by the revision of the sugar refining margin in April. Last year the sugar division accounted for 35 per cent of profits.

Weyburn prop up interim

Weyburn Engineering's interim dividend is being held at 9 per cent in spite of a drop from £90,165 to £69,062 in the pre-tax profit for the six months to April 30. The directors say the group has been hit by increased costs and that, owing to market conditions, several major customers have reduced orders.

Reserves will cover the estimated cost of providing for a Rolls-Royce debt of £14,000, but the board is unable to forecast the total payment for 1970-71.

Higher bid for NMC Invest

The 1970 Trust yesterday raised its bid for investment and finance house NMC Investments from 15p per share to 18p. The new offer values NMC at around £450,000. There was no reaction to the increased bid from NMC last night. A spokesman remarked that he did not think the board had even received the higher bid.

NMC, 47 per cent owned by the City Group, has substantial investments in gold shares. Standard Industrial Trust, which is making the offer on behalf of 1970 Trust, claims that NMC's outside shareholders—with an average holding of around £160 each—have not been given adequate information to back up their board's decision in May to reject the first 1970 Trust offer.

It is clear, however, from 1970 Trust's decision to increase its bid, that few outside shareholders decided to accept the offer, which was due to close on Friday. Whether the higher offer will tempt them remains to be seen.

Wace Group passes dividend

The Wace Group, the makers of printing plates which provides a service to advertising and the graphic arts industries, has decided to accept the first offer, which was due to close on Friday. Whether the higher offer will tempt them remains to be seen.

Mann Egerton profits up

Pre-tax profits of Mann Egerton, the Norwich electrical engineer and motor distributor, increased 28.4 per cent to £455,000 for the six months ended March.

But since profits for the first half of last year fell 18 per cent, yesterday's increase was not unexpected, and the shares remained unchanged at 83p. The board is to maintain the interim dividend at 7½ per cent.

Mr. R. Hawkesley, the chairman, reports that though the current position is good, trading conditions remain unsettled and it is difficult to make a forecast for the full year.

Illingworth's earnings slide

The results of Illingworth Morris, the worsted spinners, are disappointing considering the sharp first half profit surge, but with a final of 4½ per cent, the total dividend for 1970-71 is held at 11 per cent.

The group had a reverse in the second half, a pre-tax profit of £936,000 for the whole of last year, compared with £1,386,000 for 1969-70. After tax of £539,000 (£309,000), the net profit has dropped from £747,000 to £626,000.

Salts (Saltire) which is controlled by Illingworth Morris, obviously contributed to the setback. Its dividend is cut from 9.1 per cent to 5.15 per cent following a drop from £719,000 to £378,000 in the pre-tax profit for the past year.

Woodhead still forging ahead

Jonas Woodhead, the Leeds engineering company, is to raise its dividend total for the fourth successive year. A final payment of 18 per cent makes 28 per cent, against 26 per cent.

Pre-tax profit increased 28.4 per cent to £1.67 million while net profit is up 42.4 per cent at £1.04 million.

The results include a full 12 months trading from Toledo Woodhead Springs, acquired in November 1969.

THE INSTITUTE OF COST AND WORKS ACCOUNTANTS



The 52nd annual general meeting of the Institute of Cost and Works Accountants was held in London, on June 12. In the course of his statement to members, the President, Mr. Stanley E. Woods, JP, FCWA, FCA, FCIS, said:

The more-often public debate on accountancy principles and practices requires that our Institute should draw on the specialised experience of members and comment on those aspects of the profession which are found in industry. The Law and Parliamentary Committee formed working parties to report on the fundamental principles of inventory valuation and accounting for contract work in progress, accounting for research and development and accounting for changes in purchasing power. Working parties have also undertaken the urgent task of studying and reporting on the two Green Papers issued by the Government in March on Value Added Tax and the Reform of Corporation Tax.

In May, this year, it was announced that the education requirements for registered students would be raised, in 1973, to include a minimum of two G.C.E. A levels or the equivalent, and this decision has been acclaimed by the education institutions. The Council has set up a University Liaison Committee, composed of four university representatives and four Institute representatives, to examine, among other things, ways to encourage graduate recruitment into the Institute's specialised field.

To date, the Committee has been principally concerned with special arrangements to enable the Institute to give full recognition to those graduates who have fully covered in their degree studies subjects germane to the Institute's syllabus. The graduate will, of course, have to obtain the necessary practical experience of cost and management accounting, but this has not to date proved to be a deterrent to the average graduate who can earn a reasonable salary while obtaining experience.

The Institute appeals to all members occupying key positions in industry to encourage registration with the Institute of training schemes for our students. The education covering from three to five years can be individually planned to meet the requirements of an undertaking. The Institute's booklet "Training Schemes for Cost and Management Accountants—An Employer's Guide" sets out in detail the way to plan, operate and register such a scheme.

The membership of the Institute continues to grow in a satisfactory manner. However, this country needs many more highly qualified accountants than we can supply and every effort must be made to step up recruitment.

Any managing director who may be uneasy about the true profitability of his company and not having a qualified accountant with modern experience on his staff should consider employing a consulting cost and management accountant. Modern systems of control provide management with early warning before critical situations develop.

Our specialised knowledge and close relationship with the whole apparatus for earning the national income gives us the privilege of leading a new attack on inflation.

At the meeting, Dr. James M. S. Risk, B.Com., Ph.D., C.A., FCWA, J.Dip.M.A., was elected President for the ensuing year. Mr. A. W. Brown, M.A., FCA, FCWA, J.Dip.M.A., Mr. C. G. Herring, B.Sc. (Econ.), FCWA, J.Dip.M.A., were elected Vice-Presidents.

Copies of the annual report are obtainable from The Secretary, The Institute of Cost and Works Accountants, 53 Portland Place, London W1N 4AE.

Interim Statement

1. Group Profit for 24 weeks to 13th March 1971

	1971	1970
Employed	8,450,000	8,016,000
Profit before taxation	1,221,000	1,200,000
Less Taxation (see Note 2)	799,000	785,000
Profit after Taxation	422,000	415,000
Less Minority Interests	0.6	0.6
Attributable to Holding Company	4.7	3.9

NOTES

The above figures include the share of profits and taxation attributable to the Group in respect of its holding in the following companies:

Harp Lager Ltd., Canrell & Cochrane Group Ltd., Sierra Leone Breweries Ltd.

2. Interim Dividend

An interim dividend of 8% (8%) on the company's ordinary stock has been declared and will be paid on 11th August.

3. Forecast of results for 52 weeks ending 25th September 1971

(a) Sales Sales in all markets of Guinness, Harp

Lager and

SITUATIONS

Leading Textile Manufacturer operating in Tanzania a fully vertical mill incorporating 10,000 spindles and 420 looms as well as extensive finishing equipment and employing 1,400 people requires the services of:

CHIEF DESIGNING OFFICER

The successful applicant will be in charge of a team of designers as well as technical draftsmen. His department prepares designs and films for the textile printing department which operates two Stork Rotary Screen Printing Machines. He should be fully conversant with the various techniques of making films (Kodak-Traces) for the screen-shop. Several years' experience in a similar job is essential. Although not absolutely essential it would be preferred if the successful applicant had previous experience with the styles of printing popular in Africa. He should be able to maintain liaison with the Sales Department and customers.

CHEMIST

The successful applicant will be in charge of the Chemical Laboratory. He will also be responsible for the carrying out of suitable quality control on the bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing processes. He is expected to assist the Dyehouse staff in development of new recipes and processes and he generally acts as a trouble-shooter. He will maintain contact with suppliers of dyestuffs and chemicals and will advise the management on the purchasing of these products. He should have a degree of a recognised textile engineering college. Furthermore, he should have several years' experience in textile finishing.

PRINTING OFFICER

The successful applicant will be in charge of one shift of the Printing Department which operates two Stork Rotary Screen Printing Machines. He should have several years' experience on Rotary Screen Printing Machines and/or Roller Printing Machines. A theoretical background of textile technology would be of advantage, some knowledge of dyeing and methods used in textile printing is required.

WEAVING OFFICER

The successful applicant will be in charge of one shift of the Weaving Department. He should have several years' experience in a similar job. A theoretical background of weaving technology would be of advantage. Some knowledge of weaving preparation is desirable, but not required.

QUALITY CONTROL OFFICER

The successful applicant will be in charge of the Quality Control Department which is responsible for the control and recording of the quality of production. He should have several years' experience in a similar job. A technical engineering degree or similar qualifications is required and a sound knowledge of statistical analysis is preferable.

A generous salary will be paid in accordance with the required experience and qualifications; furthermore a fully furnished house will be provided. Medical benefits are included and a continuous two-year contract will be offered including air passage with two months' overseas leave.

Handwritten applications to be sent to:

The Managing Director,
TASINI TEXTILES CO. LTD.,
P.O. Box 9164,
Dar Es Salaam, Tanzania.

SALES MANAGER

A.V.P. INDUSTRIES LIMITED is establishing a new Company, Homeworth Furniture (Northern) Limited which will operate in Sunderland as a sister company to Homeworth Furniture Limited, London and carry on a similar operation in the manufacture and distribution of the well established HOMEWORTHY range of woodgrain cabinet furniture.

A first class SALES MANAGER is required capable of organising and controlling the sales of this furniture in the North of England, Scotland and Ireland. The primary qualification sought is management expertise in sales with a good record of past success, not necessarily in the Furniture Trade.

Apply by letter giving full personal details, a history of career to date and salary required to Mr. Harold R. Poster, Chairman, A.V.P. Industries Limited, Upper Edmonton, London N18.

Vertical Textile Mill in English-speaking East-Africa, employing 1,400 people, requires the services of:

MILL MANAGER

The successful applicant will be directly responsible to the Managing Director and will act as his deputy and must be able to take his place during his absence. He will have a textile engineering degree of a recognised Textile College and he is likely to be in the age group 35 to 45. Several years' experience in a Senior Management position as well as overseas experience is essential.

The salary is negotiable and will reflect the importance of the appointment. A fully furnished house and use of a motor car is included. Full medical cover for the whole family is provided. A two-year contract will be offered to the successful applicant with an option for renewal. Return air passages for the whole family are included.

Apply in writing with full curriculum vitae to:

EXTESA,
Tobaccohandel 77,
ENSCHEDE, Holland.

SALARY UP TO £2,500

An exceptional career opportunity exists in an expanding company with considerable financial backing, for a dynamic, highly skilled salesman who is likely to be between 25 and 35 years of age, but must be well educated, ambitious, confident and able to offer evidence of a successful career to date. Top level performance will result in above average earnings.

Experience in selling commercial vehicles, capital equipment or allied activities, would be relevant.

A good motor car will be provided and benefits will reflect the importance of the job and the standing of the organisation. Location North West England. Please reply to:

VH & THE GUARDIAN
164 Deansgate, Manchester, M60 2RR.

Managing Director MOTOR TRADE

A Managing Director is required for a very substantial and well established main dealer in the North West of England.

THE COMPANY
We have five main dealer outlets, each with considerable scope. We operate a large commercial vehicle depot. We make reasonable profits but require to improve our performance substantially. We are backed by both our manufacturer and a leading finance company.

THE JOB
The successful applicant will be required to lead his hard working team with flair and determination. He must be capable of budgetary control. He must be able to negotiate at all levels.

THE APPLICANT
He must have held a senior executive position within the motor trade and his past experience must show that he is capable of this rewarding and challenging job. A very high salary will be paid to the successful candidate, in addition to the usual benefits a share option scheme is envisaged. This is a unique opportunity for someone with skill, ambition and determination to succeed. All applications will be treated in the strictest confidence.

Write, giving complete details of past experience and positions held, to:
TV 138 THE GUARDIAN
21 John Street, London W.C.1.

Recreation is rewarding work...

The Council has established a Directorate of Library and Amenity Services to bring together its main operations in the leisure field which provides an opportunity to develop a comprehensive, integrated and flexible service to the public across a broad spectrum of activities and interests. There is an expanding area and developments over the next few years include a major recreation complex in Brixton and other smaller local centres.

ASSISTANT DIRECTOR (RECREATION SERVICES) (£3,138-£3,561)

Will be a member of the directorate's top management team, advise on recreational policy and head the recreation division, responsible for the provision of recreational services to the public including sports and play facilities, swimming and water activities, entertainments, and a wide range of creative activities both by professional performers and amateur participation. He will be particularly concerned with the development and extension of the existing partnership between the Council and voluntary organisations in these activities.

Applicants must have proven management experience, preferably in public or commercial recreation, an appreciation of the growing importance of leisure and an ability to inspire, control, and co-ordinate a team of various specialists. Specialised knowledge in any of the recreational fields would be an advantage.

SENIOR RECREATION OFFICER (CREATIVE ACTIVITIES) (£2,196-£2,841)

Will be responsible to the Assistant Director for the provision of a balanced programme of creative activities, both by the Council and voluntary organisations, which will assist individuals and groups to broaden their interests and gain greater satisfaction and enjoyment from their leisure time both as participants and spectators. He will be assisted by two activities officers.

Applicants should have a wide range of interests combined with a developed skill in at least one creative area either as administrators, teachers, or participants. Skill in assessing performance and audience taste is necessary and some production or similar experience involving the management and deployment of people, equipment and events is desirable.

ACTIVITIES OFFICER (LIDOS) (£2,115-£2,358)

Will be responsible to the Senior Recreation Officer (Physical Recreation) for the management of two open air lidos, and will be expected to contribute to the long term policy to the economic development of a wider range of water activities and take some responsibility for its implementation. Hours will be in accordance with the seasonal demands of the job.

Applicants should have supervisory and organising experience in baths management or other water activities. Qualifications or instructional certificates in baths management, physical recreation, or any water activities would be desirable.

Telephone 01-274 7722 ext. 413 for details and an application form to be returned by 2nd July, 1971 or write to: Director of Management Services, 17 Porden Road, Brixton Hill, London S.W.2.

Quoting reference L.I.

at LAMBETH

LOCAL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT UNIT

Established by the Ministry of Commerce, the objective of LEDU is to seek out, sponsor and support business activities which can provide employment or contribute to the economic development of Northern Ireland. As part of a staff expansion two new appointments are to be made.

PRODUCTION ENGINEER

The successful applicant, likely to be in his early or mid-thirties, will be responsible for evaluating the production aspects of proposals involving financial assistance for small firms, for advising firms on the selection of plant and equipment, and for identifying sources of information on design and technical problems.

Applicants for this position will be required to show considerable experience in the field of Production Management, and must hold a relevant professional qualification. Their industrial background will have made them thoroughly familiar with the planning, organisation and control of business operations, and in particular the introduction of modern management methods to small companies.

MARKETING ADVISER

This position will require applicants to be familiar with a wide spectrum of marketing, particularly on the Industrial side, and Membership of the Institute of Marketing would be desirable. The Marketing Adviser will assess the marketing aspects of proposals submitted to the Unit, will assist small firms in the identification of their marketing objectives and plans, will advise on potential growth opportunities for companies, and promote group marketing and subcontracting schemes for small businesses. The post will be particularly suited to a young executive anxious to work with a wide range of companies in the industrial field.

The salary in each post will be negotiable on a scale £2,583 x 4 - £2,902. There is a contributory pension scheme. Brief personal details and requests for application forms should be addressed to:

The Secretary
LOCAL ENTERPRISE DEVELOPMENT UNIT
64 Chichester Street
Belfast BT1 4JX

Classified Advertising

Situations advertising £20.00 per line. Semi-display £5.50 per single column inch. Display and single bold type, black, etc. Situations £10.00 per single column inch. Property £2.00 per single column inch. Births, Marriages and Deaths £2.00 per line.

TELEPHONE YOUR CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS TO: 01-837 7011 OR MAIL TO:

THE GUARDIAN
CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENT DEPARTMENT,
21 JOHN STREET, LONDON, W.C.1.
Copy should be received at least 2 days prior to the date of insertion required.
There is a standard charge of £0.50 for the use of a postal box number.

BERISFORDS LTD. WEAVING MANAGER

We are a company engaged in the manufacture and sale of narrow fabric textiles, and require a technical executive to join our senior management team. He will take complete charge of the production, in our ribbon weaving division, and will assist in a technical capacity in other weaving and knitting divisions. The job offers exciting and good prospects in a manufacturing unit with a planned, five year development programme. He will report to the Assistant Managing Director.

The man we seek is 35 to 45 years of age, with a background in narrow fabric textile production, but experience in general textiles may be acceptable. He will be experienced in labour relations, and have a good working knowledge of management control systems.

A contributory pension scheme is operated, and the salary will be negotiated. Interested candidates should write, in confidence, to the:

Managing Director,
BERISFORDS LTD.,
P.O. Box No. 2, Congleton, Cheshire.

THE BURMAH OIL GROUP OF COMPANIES



has opportunities for

GEOLOGISTS GEOPHYSICISTS

with at least three years' experience in the petroleum industry. Applicants must possess at least a second class honours degree and be prepared for service in any of the Group's exploration areas both overseas and in the United Kingdom.

The Company offers competitive salaries, attractive conditions of service and membership of a non-contributory pension scheme.

Applicants should apply in writing, stating age, qualifications, experience and salary, to the:

Group Staff Department,
BURMAH OIL TRADING LIMITED,
Burmah House,
57 Chiswell Street, London E.C.1.

Marketing Director Designate Precision Engineering West Midlands

Our Client, a large international Corporation, a market leader in a specialised bearing field, wants a man to be responsible to the Managing Director of the U.K. Company for its Marketing and Sales Division.

He will direct all marketing activities, product development, sales and sales administration for both U.K. and Overseas Markets.

The man appointed will be an engineer, experienced in marketing/sales management, who is capable of rising rapidly to total responsibility.

REWARD: High negotiable Salary with Profit Sharing, Car, Top Hat Pension and realistic relocation assistance.

Apply in confidence. Ref 91/211

Hales & Hindmarsh

Associates Ltd.,
Century House, 30/31 Jewry Street,
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SPORTS GUARDIAN

Rock Roi has the courage

Ma-Shema favoured by the weights

By SIMON CHANNON

A Royal victory in the Ascot Gold Cup is the stuff of legends, and this afternoon there is a real possibility that the dream will come true, via Charlton. However, as well as Charlton, who will be suited by the soft ground and the long trip, so will Rock Roi (3.45), who I hope to give Peter Walwyn his first success of the meeting.

Rock Roi turned in one of the greatest performances I have seen when a close third to Meadowmint and High Line in the John Porter Stakes at Newbury in April. Although off the bit over half a mile from home when holding a narrow lead, he refused to give in and it was not until the 100 yards that he was passed.

Next time out he gave Alto Volante the subsequent Yorkshire Cup winner, and a three-quarters of a length beating over two miles of today's course, and most recently he was second to Ransin in the French Gold Cup.

Charlton, favoured by the conditions, came home three lengths clear of Yellow River at Sandown recently but he has a hard task this time to confirm those placings on 12th worst terms.

Yellow River had previously finished only second in the Chester Cup and I doubt whether that handicap form is good enough in an event of today's calibre.

Of the remainder Ransin, who won the Chester Cup but 21st worst of the day, is a River for a neck, makes most appeal for he is improving all the time as he showed when comfortably accounting for Flag and Golden Monad at Newbury last time out.

Seafriend (4.20), winner of the Royal Lodge Stakes at Ascot last month, looks best in the King Edward VII Stakes. He made a successful reappearance at Leopardstown last month and I prefer him to Seafriend, a talented but muddy half-brother to Royal Palace.

Bealm (2.30), outpaced in the five furlong Royal Lodge Stakes at Newmarket last month, is a different proposition over six furlongs and I fancy him to land the Cork and County Stakes.

The Irish 2,000 Guineas, appears not to like soft ground, so Bealm may be given a run to do by John Splendid, who has shown his best form on an easy surface.

Deep River (3.05), although untried on soft going, must be preferred to Philip de Spain, the New Stakes for his lighter early speed may enable him to hold on to a long enough lead to hold on in the closing stages.

In the Chester Cup, where Lester Piggott's mount Meadowmint (4.35), an easy winner at Sandown on his only appearance, it is worth noting that Piggott has chosen Meadowmint in preference to the unbeaten King Penguin.

In the King George V Stakes it may pay to take a chance with Weatherbird (2.30), who has been declared for the King Edward VII Stakes. Although disappointing at Newbury, he had previously trotted up at Newbury and is reported to prefer some give in the ground.

A highly competitive field of eleven runners make this afternoon's Ascot Gold Cup a particularly intriguing race. The French candidate, Faux Monnayeur, has won over three miles in heavy going so is one sure to stay the distance. He was well behind Rock Roi, however, in the French Gold Cup when the latter was second to Ransin.

Rock Roi is the only English trained candidate to have proved himself over the distance but there is no reason why Charlton, Yellow River and Ransin should not stay as well.

At one time or another they have all been running on at the end of their long distance races. Charlton and Rock Roi may act on the going better than Yellow River. Last time out the latter ran a superb race considering the ground, but he was not the best of his class.

Next time he will take a good test to beat Rock Roi, who is repeating his French Gold Cup triumph.

On Chester Cup running Yellow River has a slight advantage over Ransin and should appeal to each-way punters. Apart from his chance on the book, his rider, Lester Piggott, has a fantastic record in the event. As a winner only bet, however, Charlton must be the selection because he is guaranteed to stay in the going.

John Splendid in the Cork and Orrery Stakes is another who will like the going. This will be a fine race for he has to give 14lb to the Irish 2,000 Guineas winner, King's Company, and 24lb to Ma-Shema.

Ma-Shema has only had two outings this season and ran well each time. After finishing second to My Swallow at Kempton he was not all that far behind the Queen

By RICHARD BAERLEIN

placed horses in the French 2,000 Guineas. I regard this race as one of the best of the season, and Ma-Shema and the weights resting between John Splendid and a slight preference for the latter.

Ron Hutchinson, rider of John Splendid, is the top rider of the meeting so far with three winners. He won on Hardbake yesterday after first two winners on the first day. He is now 6-4 favourite, with 3-2 Joe Mercer. Geoff Lewis, 14-1 yesterday morning, is now 5-1 after winning the Coronation Stakes on Magic Flute.

Lester Piggott, still 10-1, should complete a two year old double on Deep River and Meadowmint today. Meadowmint is a particularly nice type of two-year-old who made a very early winning debut at Sandown. He looks sure to win the Chesham Stakes.

If Lester could ride this two-year-old double, and win the Gold Cup on Yellow River, he would be slashed to 5-4 for the top rider of the meeting.

Magic Flute, my nap for the 1,000 Guineas, came back to form when she won the Coronation Stakes by five lengths. She is still in superb form and looks far better than on the way up the hill, and is clearly a very high class filly though very difficult to train.

She was well backed yesterday, particularly by the French, and watched Super Honey go down to the start post. She could not stride out at all in the ground and she was last all the way up the straight. The disappointing Seawson managed to pass Favolita for second place.

Bill Watts, who moved to Richmond, Yorks, from Epsom, has a fine record in the market last season, brought Waterloo down for the Queen

Mary Stakes and she ran away from her field to win by six lengths. It was a very fine performance and this daughter of Bold Lad is certainly the fastest two-year-old five furlong filly of the season. Bill Watts has his team in tremendous form and this was his best winner.

Asleigh was fired in March, otherwise he would have been Paddy Prendergast's 2,000 Guineas candidate. He has always been held in high esteem and comfortably won the Jersey Stakes from Tula Rocket. No Mercy failed to act in the ground.

The Royal Hunt Cup went to picture boy, trained by George Todd. The six-year-old has not won a race since 1968 but he is always fighting out the finish. In his last five races he has been second or third and invariably runs in the top class handicaps.

Patience was at last rewarded and he won the 1,000 Guineas, the only one able to act in the ground. After losing so many races he now came right away from his field to win by four lengths in the able hands of Jack Wilson.

Those on the far side of the scale included Eye Rambler and the favourite, Red Mask, had no chance. Only those on the stand's side were in the top class.

After Hardbake had beaten Lady Lowmies in the Beesborough Handicap, Ernie Johnson, rider of the second, had an objection but it was overruled.

RICHARD BAERLEIN'S SELECTIONS
Nap—MA-SHEMA (2.30). Next best—MEADOWMINT (4.55).
best at Royal Ascot.

SELECTIONS
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8 20 Anaphalis
9 20 Le Caron 4-0
10 15 Home and Dry

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